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Tower Views

by Clearway

Negotiations or Bloodshed

New England Awaits Gong

The Louellas Help Us All

¶ **Europe**—The French cabinet meets to facilitate Premier Daladier's temporary "rule by decree" with a set of emergency financial measures. . . . The British Parliament, meanwhile, devotes attention to the speeding up of defense measures, coupled with a spirited debate over British foreign policy and repercussions from the four-power Munich conference. . . . An exchange of notes between Czechoslovak and Polish officials brings peace to the Czech-Polish frontier dispute and promises well for the joint commission which is to meet at Prague to draw up documents concluding a border agreement. . . . Meanwhile at Vienna the conference of German, Italian, Czechoslovak and Hungarian officials on the Czech-Hungarian territorial dispute (opening Wednesday) is expected to conciliate that difficulty.

• **One may agree** or not with the essential justice of new alignments in Central Europe which trace back to Munich, but humanitarians everywhere can hardly fail to derive satisfaction from the fact that adjustments are being made by negotiations rather than by bloodshed.

¶ **Shanghai**—The conquest of the eastern face of China by the Nipponese by no means assures victory. So swift on the heels of the army come the diplomats, merchants, builders, professional men, promoters. • One wonders if Japan's victory might have been more assured had its "constructive" factors preceded rather than followed its destructive.

¶ **New England**—finds general business activity for September "distinctly lower" than for the previous month, according to a report from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Responsibility for much of the lapse, however, is laid to the hurricane of September 21—a visitation with a large and widespread damage, but a damage which except in timber lands is not necessarily permanent. Construction contracts, for instance, while lower than in August, 1938, are actually 35.6 per cent higher than for September, 1937. Another phase of New England experience is touched on by Henry Ford, who visits his Wayside Inn property to investigate the results of the hurricane. Says he: "New England is the greatest section in the world. The greatest potential farm land is right in these green fields. New England just needs to wake up." New Englanders, it may be noted, are proverbially great wake-uppers. • Perhaps the gong that will arouse them to new opportunities may sound the signal for the wedding of diversified manufacturing and subsistence farming.

¶ **Corn Husking**—Halloween comes and goes, and Thanksgiving Day approaches with "frost on the pun'kins and corn in the shock," and agricultural America puts away its horseshoes and picks up its huskin' gloves—for this week sees, near Sioux Falls, S. D., the national corn husking contest, in which rivals from 10 states meet in one of the most grueling of competitive sports. The tournament is expected to call out a crowd of at least 50,000. One contestant in preliminary practice sends the stripped ears whanging against the "bang-board" at the rate of 60 a minute. • If you don't think that's huskin', just try to strip the husks from half a dozen ears in that time.

¶ **Louella**—If your courage needs a bit of bolstering up; if you think your lot is hard, and the mood of discouragement settles on your shoulder with its insistent whisper: "Look down,"—let us commend a perusal of Erwin Canham's "Intimate Message from Washington" in which he describes some of the activities of his "distant cousin Louella" who lives down in Maine. Louella would be listed as a housewife in the census. But among the crafts she practices are gardener, seamstress, canner, cook, manager, efficiency expert, co-ordinator, personnel director, preacher, teacher, mother, wife, adviser, companion—and she utilizes these talents to keep eight children, a husband, and a rural home going on $15 a week income.

• **Some people** might suggest that Louella is quixotic to work so hard for so little when no work and the relief budget might bring even more comforts into the home—but they would lose the point. Louella is not competing with "relief." Her case does not necessarily cast aspersions on those forced to rely on government aid. What the Louellas of the world can do for you and me, however, is to demonstrate how latent abilities blossom and individuality blooms when we face adversity as its master, rather than its victim. We venture to say that Louella's is a happy home; that its atmosphere is vital, stimulating; that prosperity cannot long be withheld therefrom. And we conceive that this is so because there is an immutable, irreversable law involved—the law that decrees that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

• **The Louellas** are not downed by depression because they do not allow depression to becloud their perception of individual capabilities.

Peace Through Religion Goal of World Alliance

'Good-will conference' at San Francisco of group for 'international friendship through the churches' to unite Protestant, Jew and Roman Catholic in search for methods of assuring world amity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1—In a practical manner representatives of Protestant, Jew, and Roman Catholic faiths are to sit in joint conference here during "Armistice Week" to seek a positive solution for assuring world peace by turning to religion.

Keynote of this twenty-third annual conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches is "World Peace: Methods of Assuring It." More than 11,000 persons throughout the United States and Canada have received invitations to attend and participate in the congress.

Conducted at the Palace Hotel Nov. 6-11, it is expected that at least 1,500 persons will register from all parts of the United States, England, Asia and continental Europe. Prominent speakers including Sir George Paish, eminent British economist, headline the "Good-will Conference," as it is popularly called.

Not Limited

Here in San Francisco several days before the congress opens, Linley V. Gordon, Extension Secretary of the World Alliance, pointed out, in an interview, that the activities of the conference were not limited just to one week (Nov. 6-11) here, but spread both before and afterward, as well as throughout the year, to nearly every state in the Union.

Major speakers brought out to the Pacific Coast by the World Alliance representing Protestants, Jews, and Roman Catholics, are stopping en route to address forums, service and women's clubs, and to lead church and synagogue services.

"Certainly no time could be more adequate for every man, woman, and child in the world, irrespective of his religious belief, to turn with fervent desire to his church and to religion in general to seek assurance of peace," said Mr. Gordon. "This twenty-third conference here in San Francisco is going to try to translate from the talking to the effective stage these efforts to prevent war."

Goals Sought

He pointed to the purposes of the 33 active World Alliance councils already established in the principal nations of the world. These are:

"The support and strengthening of the organizations for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"Economic international justice through world conference.

"Racial justice—protection of minorities.

"Continuation of efforts to secure reduction of armaments through international agreement, from the present competitive basis to the level of a police force.

"Elimination of 'compulsory' military training from schools and colleges.

"Development of programs for united community effort toward international friendship."

Organized in 1914

"The World Alliance for International Friendship Through The Churches," said Secretary Gordon, "was organized in the summer of 1914 to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill men and women who subscribe to that ideal, whatever may be their religious faiths, political affiliations or diversified views as to instruments and forms of organization for promoting peace.

"Where or when could we find a better time to urge real action for peace than right here and right now?" he asked.

Highlights of the convention will be a series of round tables and the major banquet at which Sir George Paish the British Economist will be

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More Finance, Less Politics, Need in Cities

Municipal officers find expediency interfering with recommendations of experts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—From the municipal finance officers' conference here last week came a resounding call for less political and more fiscal statesmanship. Probably in no other phase of municipal government have the problems of the depression seemed more real, and probably in no other field is there the same effort at a practical nonpolitical approach to a solution. Political expediency, it is recognized, too often interferes with putting into practice theories promulgated by the finance experts.

An immediate step, however, which might solve some of the municipal money problems, according to Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, is a more fair and rational division of revenues and activities among the Federal, State, and local levels of government.

Local communities should be free to make a choice of their revenue sources or the purpose for which they will expend their income, Mr. Chatters declared, and remarked that local government finance is tending to be absorbed by larger government units.

"For reasons both economic and political the local government is losing control of the public moneys raised to support the total governmental activity carried on in its area," the finance officer declared. "One striking fact will demonstrate what I mean. From April 18, 1935, until June 30, 1938, the Federal Government spent $8,286,313,827.19 from Federal relief appropriations alone. Public records show that the Federal Government spent more money during this period in many individual States than the same State Governments themselves raised for all purposes. In some States, too, the State Government maintains a comfortable cash surplus while local governments starve."

"Crackpot" Theories

Another inroad on city finances was characterized by the finance officer as "crackpot theories of pensions." "The $30 every Thursday 'Ham and Eggers' in California tripled that State's cost of short-term borrowing and toppled the price of California municipal bonds not just $30 but $100 on every $1,000," he said. "Besides there has been a mechanization of the clerical work of State and local governments. They had to mechanize in order to write checks fast enough to keep up with the requirements of the old-age assistance laws, the blind pensions, the mothers' aid, the PWA and the WPA, and others."

The perpetual Government answer appears to be more loans to localities, more debt for the central government, and more people on temporary work at a subsistence wage, said Mr. Chatters. On the other hand, the answer of business is more ineffective, he added. Business asks for lower taxes, less interference, more freedom for business to do as it chooses, he said.

The recent practice of business to "gallop from city to city" to escape taxes was pointed out as one of the new problems affecting municipal finance.

"Cotton sheiks cross the Appalachian range, leaving the rocky ground of New England for the Southern oases where tax exemptions and cheap labor await them," he continued. "Motor lords trek helter skelter from Michigan and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Czechs and Poles Clear Way To Common Border Treaty

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 1 (AP)—Czechoslovakia's frontier dispute with Poland was ended today by an exchange of notes between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky and Casimir Papée, Polish Minister to Prague.

The notes said the two Governments were in agreement on their common border and that only slight rectification was necessary before a formal treaty could be signed.

Official Polish sources declared the accord excluded the possibility of a plebiscite in the Frydek district, disputed area near the regions of Teschen and Frystat which Polish troops already have occupied.

A joint Czechoslovak-Polish commission is to meet at Prague soon to draw up documents necessary for conclusion of the border agreement.

The Polish-Czechoslovak border in Silesia is to be decided by Nov. 15 and the two Governments bound themselves to finish mapping their Slovak border before Nov. 30.

A joint Czech-Hungarian military commission assembled in Bratislava today to outline plans for the eventual Hungarian occupation of undisputed areas of Slovakia and Ruthenia under the future supervision of Germany and Italy.

Czech circles said both nations had agreed to start the discussions on the method of handing over the regions of acknowledged Hungarian majority before an international conference tomorrow in Vienna.

By this action the arbitration of the Rome and Berlin Governments will concern principally the settlement of a controversy over disputed Czechoslovak areas with mixed population.

The staffs of military experts were to follow the same procedure for the occupation as was planned for the entrance of German troops into Sudetenland early last month.

The schedule of withdrawal for Czech forces and the advance of Hungarian troops were among the plans to be drawn up.

Party Unification Begun

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 1 (AP)—the long-planned program of unification of political parties in Czechoslovakia assumed definite form today as National Socialists—formerly known as the principal supporters of Dr. Eduard Benes, former President, but not allied with the German Party—reorganized with the intention of consolidating with several smaller groups. The new leader of the party is Dr. Peter Zenkl, Mayor of Prague.

The Party's Executive Committee decided to call its members to a national congress to determine which of the smaller parties it should approach for possible consolidation.

Hungary aspires to its nationals of all neighbors: Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

Louella Is a Maine Farm Woman With Eight Children and Her Husband Makes $15 a Week—Relief? You Don't Know Louella

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

I began to write something about politics on the train returning to Washington last night, and then began to think about my distant Cousin Louella, of whose activities I had learned this week end. I think she is worth an intimate message. Louella lives on a farm in Maine. I speak of her simply because she is an inspiring reminder that pioneer pluck still exists, that not all Americans are giving up self-help, that the qualities which make every people great do still prevail in the United States. Perhaps many readers have a Louella in their families, maybe they know one, and if they do they will confirm these conclusions.

Well, Louella is married to Jim Roberts, a truck driver who works long hours to earn about $15 a week. They have eight children. Jim is a good enough chap, but Louella is the notable one in the family. She—like pioneer mothers since the earliest times—is the manager, the driver, the anchor of the crowd. Here is what Louella does:

She supervises the cooking and housework for her family of 10, although her eldest girl (aged 13) cooks as well as her mother.

She does all the sewing for her own eight children, making dresses and shirts and pants and all the necessaries, often from pieces and remnants she gets from a little near-by woolen mill.

She also sews for a sister and family of several children.

Works in the Fields, Too

She does a good deal of the outdoor work, and this last few days has been doing the fall cleaning up—cutting and clearing corn stubble, raking and burning and setting all right for the rigorous Maine winter.

Earlier, she had been busy raising a fine crop of vegetables and canning them as well as many fruits for the winter, and of course she raises hens and pigs for the family food supply. Thus her family, on their little farm, go as far as they can toward being self-sufficient.

But they need a little more cash money than Jim's $15 a week, for they rent the farm, at $15 a month, and there are electric light bills, gasoline, shoes, and un-makeable things to buy.

So Louella works tirelessly and happily to earn money. She works for a firm up in Massachusetts—this is Maine language. You go "up to Boston," "down to Maine"—she crochets baby bootees and cuts out and stuffs toy rabbits. The Massachusetts firm provides the material. For crocheting baby bootees, Louella gets 15 cents a dozen pair. Last year the firm offered a prize to whoever crocheted a certain number between spring and Oct. 30. Louella reached her quota on Oct. 1. For cutting out and stuffing and sewing up toy rabbits, Louella gets a cent apiece.

In Japan They'd Be Munificent

Of course, one is shocked and angry at these prices: 15 cents a dozen for bootees, a cent apiece for rabbits. They recall the home sweatshop that antedated the industrial revolution or the prices paid Japanese women and children for similar labor. And before American manufacturers shout their heads off in moral and economic indignation at the low wages paid Japanese labor, let them recall that thousands of American women and children are bending their fingers and shoulders over work in city tenements and on farms for wages which—buying power considered—must be little better.

But Louella is doing the best she can, and it means quite a few dollars a year for her desperately needed cash income. She doesn't complain.

I wish you could see the children. They are clean and neat, happy, alert, and boy! do they co-operate! They all pitch in and help, and when there isn't anything to do at home, Louella sends them up to my grandmother, on the next farm, to see if there is anything they can do for her.

I have refrained from pointing out the obvious—that Louella is not looking to the Government or to anybody else for help—because I do not think it fair to stigmatize all those who are forced to accept Government help. I think Louella is doing a lot for basic values, for America.

Erwin D. Canham

'Links In Christianity's Chain'

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Where Money Shortage Spells Vacation

Wide World

Group of Children Leaving Dayton's Oldest Grade School

A mixture of feelings is exhibited here as this group of pupils, some laughing and skipping, others sad and seemingly dazed, leave on their enforced holiday.

Five Defy Court Order on Dayton School Closing

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 1 (AP)—Five Board of Education members, risking citation for contempt of court, announced today they would keep this city's schools closed in defiance of a court order of yesterday that the schools be reopened by this afternoon.

While a 12-man committee, named by Common Pleas Judge Null M. Hodapp "to work in conjunction with the board," prepared to report to the Judge the results of a conference ending early today, the five Board members said they would file habeas corpus proceedings immediately if they were jailed on contempt warrants.

The warrants were issued yesterday with a day of grace which was to expire early this afternoon. The schools were closed last Friday by Board action because of an empty treasury and a $61,000 deficit. The closing affected 34,000 pupils.

"Money Forthcoming"

In a courtroom crowded with spectators, Judge Hodapp last night told the seven members of the board: "The money will be forthcoming to open the schools and I'll give you until tomorrow afternoon to do your duty.

"Don't be quitters. Don't be slackers. The citizens of Dayton want the schools to open immediately and I'll be glad to appoint a committee to help you do your duty."

While city, county, and state authorities speculated on what would happen next, the indefinite holiday went into its second day with only 33 caretakers at the buildings which last week held 34,000 boys and girls and 1,300 teachers and other employees.

Contempt Warrants

Contempt warrants were issued on the Board's refusal to heed a temporary injunction obtained by the dissenting vice-president, Richard Withrow, against execution of the closing order. Also named were Superintendent Emerson Landis and Corinne Borghard, the Board's clerk-treasurer.

Mr. Withrow and Board President Frank A. Miller, who later joined him in opposing the closing, were not named.

At the close of the long private conference, board members reported no agreement had been reached with Judge Hodapp's Committee. Late yesterday Judge Hodapp told the Board members when they answered the contempt warrants: "If finances are needed, there is some way of finding them."

Judge Hodapp failed to explain what he meant by this.

However, State Education Director E. N. Dietrich in Columbus said he knew of no funds available now, although the regular certification of the city school district's $240,000 share of state school foundation program funds will be made Dec. 1.

Inner Mongolia Becomes Japanese 'Lab' in China

Vast territory turned to political and economic experiments—One of few regions pacified.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING — Inner Mongolia, the vast but sparsely settled territory that lies west and northwest of Peking, is at the present time a political and economic experimental laboratory for the Japanese occupation. With East Hopei it represents the only large section of occupied China where conditions are sufficiently settled to permit even small beginnings in the way of economic reconstruction. And it contains three natural resources, iron, coal, and wool, on which Japan is counting heavily for the future.

The Japanese were able to exploit the traditional antagonism between the nomadic Mongols and the agricultural Chinese, who frequently pushed out as colonists onto the Mongols' grazing land. Some Mongolian cavalry units co-operated with the Japanese in their invasion of North China last year and the Japanese occupation did not excite in Mongolian territory the resentment and widespread guerrilla resistance which it aroused in purely Chinese provinces. Consequently the new local regimes in Inner Mongolia are not so pitifully shadowy as they are in other parts of North China.

One advisedly uses the plural term regimes, because Inner Mongolia (which includes, besides Chahar and Suiyuan, a part of North Shansi) is under three allegedly autonomous governments, all heavily staffed with Japanese "advisers." The largest of these has its capital at Hohogoto (the former Kweihwa, near the western terminus of the Peking-Suiyuan railway). Its present head is Prince Teh, an outstanding figure in the Mongolian nationalist movement. The first chief of the Government, Prince Yun, an elderly figurehead, passed on last April. For a long time Prince Teh tried to balance between Japan and China for the purpose of extracting the maximum measure of Mongolian independence. Now he has willingly or unwillingly cast in his lot with Japan. The population of his state is about 2,700,000.

Center of Coal Region

A second new regime has been set up in North Shansi, with its capital at Tatung, center of an extremely rich coal region, and a third is located at Kalgan, the chief town of South Chahar. The population in the regions allocated to the Tatung and Kalgan administrations is predominantly Chinese. The three new regimes are linked up in a loose kind of federation, with a central government, including six sections: general affairs, industry, finance, communications, welfare, and public

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Trade Monopolies Set Up by Japan

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Nov. 1

An oil monopoly has been formed by the Japanese-sponsored Mongol-Border Government at Kalgan. It controls the marketing of petroleum products formerly in the hands of British and American firms. All transport except Inner Mongolia's one railway, is in the hands of a similar monopoly controlled by Japan's South Manchuria Railway Company.

Exports of wool, furs, hides, and skins, Inner Mongolia's chief products, have been banned. They are to be used to supply the Japanese Army.

Chinese Vote Chiang Support

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 1 (AP)—Full support of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's declared purpose to continue the war against Japan was voted today by the People's Political Council, representing all major elements of the nation.

This action was taken after publication of a statement by the Generalissimo declaring that "there can be no end (of the war) until the final objective is won."

"Better a broken jade rather than a whole tile," General Chiang concluded.

"China's main base for military resistance does not lie in the coastal or river regions," he said, "but in the vast hinterland, especially the western provinces. This has been our fundamental strategy in planning prolonged resistance."

The Generalissimo, China's military and civil leader, was believed to be near the front west of Hankow.

The People's Political Council, formed several months ago to increase popular participation in the interim wartime Government, is holding its quarterly meeting in this provisoinal capital. It consists of 180 members, including members of the Kuomintang (Government) and Communist parties and representatives of banking, industrial, educational, and religious interests.

The Generalissimo said China's war was revolutionary and that it was fought under military handicaps such as confronted the American and other revolutions which achieved success.

The loss of Hankow was expected, he said. Resistance there was continued long enough to permit removal of valuable equipment and organization of industry and communications at the rear.

Women's Varying Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The added cost of brand names on things they buy interests the typical midwestern college girl; the cost of maintaining the home interests the typical midwestern wife. These are the findings of the Institute for Consumer Education at Stephens College for Women from a questionnaire submitted to a cross-section of students and faculty wives at the institution.

The results are probably applicable to a large percentage of midwestern women before and after receiving a university degree, the sponsors of the survey reported.

Undergraduates took a purely personal approach to the selection of questions, but the women who attended the same college a decade ago looked at the questionnaire from the "family" point of view.

What proportion should be spent on clothing interested the girls. The housewives were more interested in what proportion of the income should be saved.

How much money is paid for the cosmetic and how much for its brand name was high on the girl's list.

Taxes were avoided by the young people yet the housewife showed concern on this point.

Some of the questions asked dealt with advertising, propaganda, wise buying, consumer behavior, income spending, taxation, co-operatives, government consumer agencies, installment buying, branded goods, insurance, budgeting, values and prices, marriage problems and banking.

British Arms Problem Faced By Parliament

Reassembling of members finds attitude to the dictators and defense questions pressing.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain asked the House of Commons today to approve early enforcement of the Anglo-Italian accord of April 16 and made a bid for economic peace with Germany in southeastern Europe.

The Prime Minister first called for debate tomorrow on his proposal to seal the Anglo-Italian Pact with Premier Mussolini "as soon as possible."

Then replying to Opposition attacks on the consequences of the peace of Munich he insisted "there is room both for Germany and us in trading with Southeastern Europe."

At the same time he formally announced that Sir John Anderson, newly inducted into the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, will also be Minister for Civilian Defense, taking charge of both air raid precautions and arrangements for a "national voluntary service."

Outlining the new defense functions, the Prime Minister reiterated his opposition to peacetime conscription of the nation's manpower for defense, declaring "there will be no compulsion. The Government is satisfied that it is desirable and practicable to meet the needs of civilian defense by voluntary action suitably guided and organized."

Opposed Supply Ministry

Mr. Chamberlain said he had decided against establishment of a Ministry of Supply to speed rearmament because it would dislocate industry unnecessarily. He also asserted that Britain was not planning to equip its army on a continental scale.

Of Germany's drive to the southeast, he said:

"We have no desire to block Germany from this country or that or to encircle her economically. It is true we have certain trade interests there ourselves and, of course, we mean to maintain them. . . .

"Don't let us suppose there must be economic warfare between ourselves and Germany. There may be some competition, but competition is a thing we have thrived on in the past and it is not in our interest to see any part of the world remain poor."

The Prime Minister said amid cheers that "there is nothing further from our mind than entry upon a new armaments race."

"I repeat categorically," he asserted, "that we have no aggressive intentions against Germany or any other country. As to the suggestion that our armaments are inconsistent with peaceful intentions, I do not know why any different standards should be applied to this country in that respect than to other countries."

Answer to Reich

That was interpreted as an answer to German and Italian expressions of suspicion that Britain agreed to the Munich peace only to gain time to arm for a punitive war.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded:

"It is our firm determination that there shall be no sitting still and waiting for peace to come.

"We shall never get far unless we can accustom ourselves to the idea that democratic and totalitarian powers can work together in a constructive program to facilitate the interchange of goods and to improve relations for the good of all."

The Prime Minister spoke to the House as it assembled for a four-day session. Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Leader of the Labor Opposition, opened a debate on the Munich accord by declaring that the resultant frontiers of Czechoslovakia "were even worse than those laid down in the Godesberg plan."

He referred to Chancellor Hitler's demands presented to Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg on the Rhine, Sept. 22.

Replying to questions as to the

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President Turns To Housing Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — President Roosevelt turned once more today to mass-production of housing as a spur to recovery and a boon to the American people, in a busy day in which he saw more businessmen than for a long time.

His major conference was with Gerard P. Lambert, the wealthy retired pharmaceutical manufacturer—now a special adviser to Stewart McDonald, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration—together with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of Treasury, and numerous housing officials. Mr. Lambert is now giving much of his time to plans for starting mass-production of houses so that they will become as cheap to citizens as automobiles, and with the President he discussed means of reaching this objective.

Also, however, Mr. Roosevelt talked today with Clarence E. Groesbeck, head of Electric Bond & Share Co.—the big utility holding company with which bouquets have recently been exchanged; with Louis Kirstein, the powerful Boston merchant; with Charles F. Kettering of General Motors; with Henry I. Harriman of Boston. The list shows the new White House atmosphere.

Federal Housing Authority marks its first anniversary, Page 7.

Most Vital Election Issues Are Centered in Six States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The six most important electoral contests next week are in New York, Ohio, California, Minnesota, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Of scarcely less importance are the tests in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, and Oregon.

But the alert citizen would do well to recall the issues and watch the results in the first-named half-dozen states. While they do not add up to a single commensurate total, each is significant in its own right of separate and important issues. Here are the details:

New York

Candidates: Governorship: Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D) vs. Thomas E. Dewey (R). Senate: (Long term) John Lord O'Brian (R) vs. Senator Robert F. Wagner; (short term) Edward F. Corsi (R) vs. Representative James M. Mead (D).

Issues: Whether this great pivotal Commonwealth will furnish the Republican Party with a presidential possibility for 1940; whether somewhat moderate Democratic candidates can win over definitely progressive Republicans; whether the New Deal will be rescued again by Governor Lehman, who opposed the court bill, and Senator Wagner, who took no public stand on the issue; whether upstate Republicanism can revert to earlier prowess and overcome the tides of Democracy in New York City; whether religious issues play a significant role in 1938 politics.

Ohio

Candidates: Governorship, John W. Bricker (R) vs. Charles Sawyer (D). Senate: Senator Robert F. Bulkley (D) vs. Robert A. Taft.

Issues: Whether an aggressive, conservatively inclined Republican can defeat a sitting Democrat who voted against about as many important New Deal measures as he supported but who is taking a stand in defense of the Administration; whether, in a representative, pivotal state, equally divided between city and country, the straight issue of New Deal versus Conservative Republican alternative will be settled yes or no; wether six joint debates in which Mr. Taft has excelled will really affect the outcome and so, prove something important about public discussion and free speech in these latter days.

California

Candidates: Governor, Gov. Frank F. Merriam (R), Culbert T. Olson (D), Raymond L. Haight, Progressive, Robert Noble, Commonwealth. Senate: Philip Bancroft (R), Sheridan Downey (D), Lillian S. Clements, Socialist.

Issues: Whether the $30-every-Thursday plan will be enacted into law, whether the support Mr. Downey gives the plan will help or hurt him at the polls, whether—in sum—California will turn to the most venturesome economic experiment of recent days or the middle-class "conservative" vote will regain ascendancy in the State.

Minnesota

Candidates: Governorship, Gov. Elmer A. Benson (F-L), Harold Stassen (R), Thomas Gallagher (D). No Senate race.

Issues: Whether one of the two office-holding third parties in the United States, the Farmer-Labor Party, is to lose control of its State to the aggressive campaign of a liberal-inclined Republican typifying the new challenge of the GOP; whether the extremes to which the Farmer-Labor Party has swung will produce an overpowering conservative and mid-road reaction against it.

Michigan

Candidates: Governorship, Gov. Frank Murphy (D), Frank D. Fitzgerald (R).

Issues: Whether neutral reaction against extreme labor organization, as typified in the CIO and sit-down strikes, will be enough to defeat labor's friend, Governor Murphy; whether—in a traditionally Republican State—the Party is back in a majority position.

Pennsylvania

Candidates: Governorship, Arthur H. James (R), Charles A. Jones (D). Senate: Senator James J. Davis (R), Gov. George H. Earle (D).

Issues: Whether this year's bitterest electoral fight, involving defections and splits in both parties, will result in returning Pennsylvania to its old Republican ways, or whether the new Democratic machine—with the aid of Federal funds—will again pull through; whether Governor Earle's spectacular tactics of the last several years will continue him in public life, or whether he will be a major casualty of 1938.

So much for the major States. Each one of them has a different type of issue, but each is important to the rest of the country. Should the Republicans win in four of these six great States, their national prospects for 1940 would be greatly improved, and party enthusiasm would probably return. For all of these States are large and powerful, and their electoral college votes total 322—six States equalling one third of the national total. They are the heavy tail that swings the dog. So they are the States to watch—with, of course, the eye of most citizens first glued to their own State (particularly in Massachusetts) and then swinging to these significant areas.

Strife in Auto Union Ranks Remains Labor's Big Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Pilots of the labor movement today took stock of the coming election, the feud within their own ranks, and the more immediate problem of the waning leadership of Homer Martin in the militant new Automobile Workers Union.

The Executive Committee of the CIO-United Automobile Workers met here today to decide what steps to take toward four "Lovestone" Communists associated in high posts with Mr. Martin, who were recommended for dismissal, it is understood, by the recent peace agreement worked out by Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray. If these four officers were not dismissed by Mr. Martin by Nov. 1, according to earlier agreement then the plan was for the Executive Committee to dismiss them itself. Consequently an ominous tone was apparent as the Committee went into session here this afternoon in the spacious United Mine Workers headquarters, purchased by John L. Lewis, which serves as the CIO center, and which formerly was the home of the silk-stocking University Club.

The officials were:

Francis Henson, Mr. Martin's Administrative Assistant.

William Munger, Research Director.

Eve Stone, head of the Woman's Auxiliary.

John Tate, Editor of the Auto Union's Weekly.

The problem of the turbulent Auto Workers Union is one of the most important faced by labor. Created out of almost nothing four years ago, the union now has nominal membership of 400,000 men who have shown their militancy by creating the sit-down strike, and their unfamiliarity with discipline by engaging in frequent sporadic shutdowns. A few months ago it looked as though the whole union were going to pieces, but at the intervention of Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray an agreement was patched up that brought strong CIO intervention, reinstated dismissed Vice-Presidents, and curtailed Mr. Martin's power. The Henson-Munger-Stone-Tate group is described as adherents of Jay Lovestone, Former Secretary of the Communist Party, but now an anti-Stalinite, and head of the Independent Workers League.

The problem of radicalism in the Auto Workers Union has just been raised by the Dies Committee in connection with the Michigan election fight. Mr. Martin was subpoenaed by the Committee but permitted to stay away after charges of "Communism" against rival officials were aired.

Mr. Martin's slipping authority may be bolstered by a coup with the Ford Motor Company, and he was recently closeted with Henry Ford and Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director. After it, however, Mr. Bennett was quoted by waiting newspapermen as saying, "The Ford Company, so long as I have anything to say about it, as in the past, will not sign a contract with any labor organization."

Besides the immediate automobile situation two bigger problems face the pilots of national trade union policies in a fortnight:

1. The three-state drive to curb union activities by referenda on the West Coast, at this election. This involves referendum No. 1 in California; No. 317 in Oregon; and No. 130 in Washington. Those backing the referenda deny they are against unionism but labor is so strongly convinced of the contrary that unity has been achieved between CIO, AFL and the rail brotherhoods in a common opposition.

2. The CIO's first annual convention meets Nov. 14, at Pittsburgh.

Followers of Mr. Lewis see this occasion as the birth of the CIO on a permanent basis, perhaps under a new name. Efforts at unity between the divided factions of labor will face a new crisis. On the CIO side chief advocate of unity is David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers. On the AFL side it is Daniel Tobin, of the powerful teamsters, whose demand for reconciliation at the AFL convention at Houston, Texas, interrupted old guard leaders in what had been till then practically a hymn of hate.

These are the three major problems of organized labor at the minute. Rarely has labor passed through so critical a period as they jointly represent.

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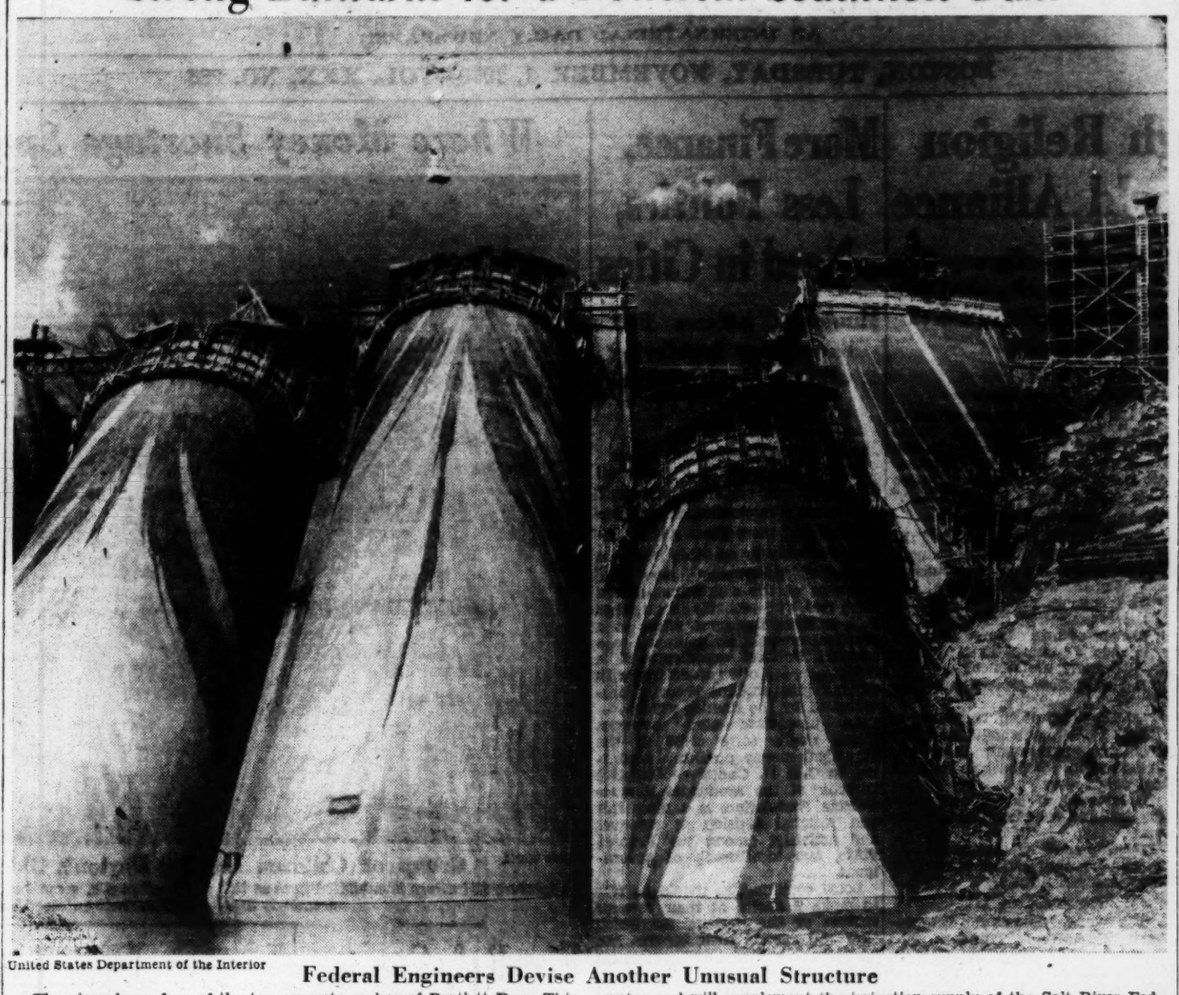

United States Department of the Interior

Federal Engineers Devise Another Unusual Structure

The view shows four of the ten concrete arches of Bartlett Dam. This 270-foot multiple-arch structure is being built on the Verde River in Arizona by the Bureau of Reclamation. It will store 200,000 acre feet of water and will supplement the irrigation supply of the Salt River Federal Reclamation Project. Other high dams in Arizona are Boulder, wedge type; Roosevelt, masonry type; and Coolidge, multiple-dome type.

New Deal Forces Local Issues Into Background

By the Associated Press

The New Deal becomes more than ever the dominant election issue today with President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, taking a hand in the important California and New York campaigns and Alf M. Landon declaring continuation of great Federal power would lead to fascism.

Sheridan Downey, who won the Democratic senatorial nomination in California with support from the "$30-every Thursday" pension movement, was endorsed by the President as "a real liberal in mind and in heart."

Downey headquarters in Los Angeles made public a letter from the President to Representative Jerry Voorhis, expressing this opinion of the candidate and adding:

"It would be a calamity for California to be represented in the Senate by a dyed-in-the-wool reactionary."

Mr. Downey's Republican opponent is Philip Bancroft, farmer-lawyer.

Democratic Chairman James A. Farley indorsed Culbert Olsen and Mr. Downey for Governor and Senator, respectively, in California following the Presidential letter.

Mr. Farley predicted a Democratic victory and said of Mr. Olsen: "To be sure our political foes call him a radical, along with that other eminent Democrat, Sheridan Downey. . . . Do not let this name-calling worry you. In the minds—or rather the propaganda—of the minority party we are all anarchists."

Wallace's Statement

In Washington, Mr. Wallace issued a statement to the press accusing Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate opposing Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's re-election bid in New York, of failing to "tell the whole truth" about the income of New York State farmers. He said Mr. Dewey had "covered up part of the story" in replying to Governor Lehman's recent statement that the State's farm income had increased 63 per cent in the past six years.

"The cleverness of a prosecuting attorney in covering up inconvenient evidence is of no use in meeting the real problems of agriculture," Mr. Wallace declared.

The Secretary's statement was read with special interest by many persons because a victory for Mr. Dewey in the gubernatorial race would carry him toward the Republican Presidential nomination in 1940.

Landon Warns of Fascism

Mr. Landon, who ran against President Roosevelt in 1936, sounded his warning against great governmental power in an address prepared for delivery at a campaign rally in Bartlesville, Okla.

Contending the country must decide in its next two elections "whether we are going to be a democracy or a Fascist State," the Kansan added:

"We cannot vest too much power in a few individuals as we have now and remain a representative democracy. We cannot transfer this power to government and last long as a democracy."

Mr. Landon charged that the Government was spending two dollars for every dollar it took in, and said business was discouraged because there seemed to be "no stopping place."

He urged election of Republican Congressmen and Governors to "lead the way back to economic improvement," asking specifically that Oklahomans support Harry O. Glasser, Republican nominee for the Senate, and A. M. Armstrong, Republican nominee for the House in the State's First District.

Campaign in Ohio

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, of the Department of Justice at Washington, stepped into another major campaign battle. In an address prepared for delivery before Democratic groups at Cleveland, Ohio, he said Robert Taft, Republican senatorial candidate and son of the former President, possesses "every quality of leadership except vision." Mr. Jackson expressed confidence that "Ohio's answer to the drive against Democracy and against its prophet, Franklin D. Roosevelt," woud be re-election of Democratic Senator Bulkley and the election of Charles Sawyer, Democratic candidate for Governor.

There was another development in Washington concerning the Ohio campaign. Chairman Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas disclosed that the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee had obtained a statement from Senator Bulkley regarding contributions made to his campaign fund by Federal employees. Senator Sheppard declined to make public the letter pending its presentation to the Committee Wednesday.

The Senate group has ruled that it is a violation of the criminal code for Federal employees to contribute directly to a Senator's campaign fund, or for the Senator, or his agent, to receive such a contribution.

Pennsylvania Campaign

The Pennsylvania campaign also produced repercussions in the capital. Aubrey Williams, Acting WPA Administrator, charged in a statement to the press that a Republican radio commentator had distorted a WPA order to give "the false impression" that Administrator Harry L. Hopkins had endorsed Arthur James, Republican nominee for Governor.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told reporters, after a visit to the White House, that he was still considering an invitation from Judge James to speak in the Keystone State prior to next Tuesday's elections. The Republican candidate has said Mr. Ickes could do a public service by clearing up issues which led to charges that the Public Works Program was used for political expediency.

Whether or not Mr. Ickes goes into Pennsylvania, there will be plenty of oratorical fireworks during the remaining days of the campaign.

Among those scheduled to speak are President Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, N. Y., from 7:30 to 8 p. m., Friday, and Former President Hoover, at Seattle, Wash., from 9 to 10 p. m., Saturday.

The President's speech will be broadcast over the CBS and Mutual Radio networks and the "Blue" network of NBC, spokesmen for those systems said, and the former President's talk will be broadcast by Mutual.

Democratic Pattern Sketched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Democracy is not a form of Government, but a way of thinking."

In these words A. S. Raubenheimer, Dean of the University of Southern California College of Arts, Letters, and Sciences, amplified the local parent-teacher theme for the year: "Patterns for Co-operative Living in a Changing World."

In his talk before the Tenth (Los Angeles) District of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, Dean Raubenheimer began with the individual as "the dynamic unit of the social group." He held the central issue in the social order to be "liberty in relation to authority."

Characteristic of democracy as a way of group living he listed as: freedom of thought, discussion, and worship, "a priceless possession of those residing in this country, and one enjoyed by very few countries in the world today;" freedom of the press, of association, and of assembly; protection of minorities,—both individuals and groups; privilege of suffrage; and the "reign of law," the expression of the wish of the citizen through his vote.

The modern social groups between which the co-operative way of living or democracy must develop a pattern, he found, are the family, the church, the school, the community, the economic groups, regional differentiations, political parties, the national state, and the family of nations.

The democratic pattern, Dean Raubenheimer sketched, must be developed in early childhood by careful home training, by keeping foremost the ideals and methods of democracy, by the cultivation of "an intelligent understanding of eternal verities and virtues," and by maintenance of institutions such as home and school which foster the perpetuity of democracy.

Luray Museum Gets De Prorok Objects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Miss Mary Keyes of Washington, granddaughter of the late Mrs. M. Z. Zerkel, founder of the Luray Museum, has presented to the museum a number of pieces brought from Europe and Africa by the De Prorok expedition. The antique objects were given by that expedition to Dr. Henry Washington of the Carnegie Institution, who, in turn, presented them to Miss Keyes, his assistant.

The pieces include portions of old Roman palaces and houses in the Forum. Chief attraction, however, is a terra cotta burial urn, one of five such pieces brought from Carthage to this country. One was broken by the customs service, one is in the Metropolitan Museum, one is in the Carnegie Institution, one in the National Museum, and the last is now in Luray.

Frost the Year Round At a Virginia Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In the future there will always be frost at the Richard Evelyn Byrd Airport here, summer or winter, F. N. Hibbard, head of the local weather bureau, officially reports. It was Mr. Hibbard's way of announcing that R. L. Frost, formerly of Fairbanks, Alaska, had arrived in Richmond to take charge of the airport weather bureau. He will act as assistant meteorologist to Mr. Hibbard.

North Carolina Gets Signers Portraits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Archibald Henderson, well-known historian, biographer, and mathematician, presented to the University of North Carolina three framed copies in tone of the three North Carolina signers of the Constitution of the United States. The gift was made in connection with the University's 145th anniversary, which was celebrated here Oct. 12.

The three portraits, which are to hang in the office of Dean R. B. House in South Building, are of William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamson.

The Blount portrait is after an oil portrait by Albert Rosenthal in the Independence Hall Museum, in Philadelphia; the portrait of Spaight is after a drawing by Charles St. Memin, also in Independence Hall Museum, and Williamson's portrait is from an oil by John Trumbull which cannot now be found.

Germany's New Dirigible Completes Test Flights

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, Nov. 1 (AP)—Germany's latest dirigible, the LZ-130, with 80 persons aboard, landed without incident here today after a final trial flight of about 24 hours being taken over by the Zeppelin Company.

Capital of Texas Gets Power From Lower Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Lights here flickered for a moment recently and then blazed again, as citizens watched the switching from municipally-produced electricity to power produced by the Lower Colorado River Authority. City and CRA officials hailed the event as an important step in the development of Texas.

The Capital City is the first to obtain electricity from the Authority's large power projects at the Buchanan and Roy Inks dams, although about 30 Central Texas cities and towns are negotiating for such power.

Most of these municipalities have been supplied either by the Central Power & Light Company or by the Texas Power & Light Company, but Austin has generated its own electricity. It recently entered into a contract with the Lower Colorado River Authority to furnish a large amount of power annually to supplement the output of its steam plant.

Twelve other prospective purchasers of CRA have voted bonds for the erection of municipal plants, and elections for similar purposes are pending in about 15 towns in the CRA territory. Only two towns that have held such elections, Cuero and Columbus, voted down the proposal.

The following towns already have voted to purchase CRA electricity: Lampasas, Fredericksburg, Bastrop, Burnet, Marble Falls, El Campo, Smithville, San Marcos, Llano, Lockhart, Gonzales, and Kyle.

The Lower Colorado River Authority has completed two of the proposed dams on that stream, and construction is under way on the Marshall Ford Dam and on the Roy Miller Dam at Austin. The four dams comprise a $30,009,000 water control and hydroelectric project, destined, it is believed, to prevent much property damage and to furnish cheap electricity for municipalities and rural electrification units.

The largest rural electrification project in the United States will soon be started in the CRA territory. A Federal allotment of $1,332,000 for the construction of 1,718 miles of transmission lines has been approved. The system will be constructed by the Pedernales Electric Co-operative of Austin, and will cover ranch and farm areas of Travis, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Williamson, Hayes, Gillespie, Mason, Kendall, and Kerr counties. It will serve 4,000 customers, it was stated. Construction will be started in about a month.

WPA Adult Education To Raise Enrollment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration announced Oct. 29 that its adult education classes would be opened to an additional half-million persons this winter. Officials said the aim was to increase enrollment to 2,000,000 before the end of the year.

Dr. L. R. Alderman, Director of the education division, explained that the WPA classes are intended generally to teach illiterate persons to read newspapers and to write ordinary personal letters.

Ladies, Listen—President's New House Has One Closet

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt's new cottage at Hyde Park, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed Oct. 31, will have but one closet.

She told her press conference that Mr. Roosevelt, who designed the house himself, prefers old fashioned wardrobes. As for herself, she said that she, like all women, preferred closets because wardrobes were not tall enough for a one-piece dress.

British Industrial Court Plan Is Considered for Use in U. S.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an Authority on American Labor Relations, Who Has Been Surveying British Labor at First Hand

LONDON—The plan of a permanent tribunal of arbitration to handle disputes between employers and workers, which has been operating here for 20 years in the Industrial Court, contains such obvious advantages as to make its consideration worth while in the United States, in the judgment of a number of British leaders.

This summer's visit of the commission sent by the American Government to look over the relations between British employers and workingmen may bring the court idea to American notice through the Commission's report.

One of the historic objections to arbitration, that outsiders called in as judges of a dispute rarely know the intricacies of industry, has been countered here ingeniously.

It is usually of great help and often essential that the arbiters be familiar with the technicalities of industrial processes, business and labor.

Some of the decisions that amateurs in industry, though public spirited citizens of great prominence, have occasionally handed down in America still cause chuckles among working men there.

Court Has Stability

In contrast with the arbiter of little industrial experience, the Industrial Court of Britain has been made a professional body, with a personnel representative of both employers and workers, and with an intent to enlarge its technical knowledge.

Further instead of consisting of occasional arbitrators selected for the handling of a single dispute, the court has come to be made up of members of continued and extended service.

The president of the Industrial Court, Sir Harold Morris, was appointed in 1926. Always an independent representing the general community, the president is also customarily a member of the legal profession.

The employer representative, James McKie Bryce, who had been secretary of the Engineering Employers' Federation, is an original member, being appointed in 1919. So also is F. S. Button, the workers' representative, a former member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, one of the largest trade unions in Great Britain.

Wherever it is useful, the court makes it a rule to visit the work in dispute. This is regarded as a very important feature of its work. It has sat in every important industrial city in England. Its members have acquired a broad understanding of industrial operations such as probably few men in the country have had occasion to gain.

Proves Value of Continuity

A noteworthy advantage of a permanent court of this nature is the connected theory running through its awards. Where a single arbitrator is selected, he may have no precedents.

The value of continuity was recognized during the passage of the Act in 1919, the Minister of Labour then pointing out that wages in the many industries were interrelated, and that the Industrial Court plan would make for unity in relations between industries, rather than the possibility of a series of disjointed decisions bringing confusion.

The court has its own permanent staff consisting at this time of a secretary, assistant secretary, and three or four clerks, and easily capable of expansion. It shares a four-story building, near Westminster Abbey and facing Parliament, with the Office of the Umpire of Unemployment Insurance.

No charge is made against the parties seeking arbitration of the Industrial Court, or of a special board or single arbitrator under government auspices. The cost of these services is borne by the State.

The time required by the Court to make its award after the hearing runs from two days to two weeks. In a small case it may announce its decision in two or three days. In a big cotton industry dispute of two years ago, in which the taking of testimony covered eight days, the Court gave out its award a fortnight later.

Would Not Do in U. S.

Yet no one here counsels an Industrial Court as a short cut to harmony in American industry. In Britain it furnishes but a minor though indispensable segment in the system getting along together of employers and organized labor.

Only a very small percentage of the differences between employers and workers ever have occasion to go to Court. Probably 90 per cent are settled by negotiation between the organizations representing employers and workingmen. Of the rest some are remitted to arbitration. The small remainder are not adjusted and end in strikes.

The Court can arbitrate on two conditions alone: the case must first have ineffectually used up the ordinary resources of collective bargaining, and then both parties must have agreed to turn it over to the Industrial Court.

Hence the Court furnishes in a degree the supreme bench of a system of collective negotiation.

In America, no similar system of collective bargaining is general. To import the Industrial Court at this time and expect it to bring peace would be like creating a supreme court without setting up a system of lower courts.

The general process of voluntary negotiation and agreement is now working well, with the result that the Court was called upon last year to handle only about 20 cases of industrial arbitration.

Has Settled 1,700 Cases

In its first and biggest year it settled 520 and it has disposed in all of some 1,700.

The current work of the Industrial Court does no more than to require the labors of its three permanent members. In late years the auxiliary members have been little called on.

But in America, not only with its greater number of disputes but much larger size, a single court would doubtless be swamped. There is also the question of state and federal jurisdictions, absent here.

Despite the lack of parallel conditions in the two countries, the Industrial Court idea still contains its usefulness for America, it is thought by observers here.

Obviously, when a dispute develops into a deadlock, both sides, if not fighting as they see it for principle, would like to discover a fire escape.

Here if they want arbitration, they have a body of experts waiting at the front door to give them help.

Dies Defends Inquiry; Critic Denounces Methods

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities went off the air last night to charge that radicals and Cabinet members had stifled his inquiry, only to be followed by a withering attack in a subsequent radiocast inspired by the Democratic National Committee.

The Committee, said Paul Y. Anderson, Washington newspaper correspondent, was guilty of "extraordinary presentation and manipulation of witnesses and testimony" for political purposes, "regardless of the damage the truth suffers in the process."

Mr. Dies said the House Committee on Un-American Activities may have to end its hearings soon because its $25,000 expense fund is running low. Since President Roosevelt and members of his Administration have taken some verbal digs at the Committee, he was none too hopeful of getting more cash after Congress meets in January.

The $25,000 would have gone farther, the Chairman indicated in a radio address last night, had Government Departments supplied lawyers, investigators, stenographers, and clerks.

He said, however, that appeals to the Justice and Labor Departments, the WPA, and finally to the President had brought no results.

In fact, he added, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes joined "certain radical writers" in a campaign "to discredit the Committee by ridicule and misrepresentation."

Mr. Anderson followed Mr. Dies on the air and said he had seen some "slipshod" and "shockingly unfair" Congressional investigations but declared none had approached the Dies Committee's hearings in either of those respects.

"Some of the most fantastic yarns ever heard outside of an asylum," he added, "are gravely accepted by the Committee without the faintest effort to discover whether the witnesses are credible or responsible or whether they are actuated by ulterior motives."

Mr. Dies contended, on the other hand, that every person or organization against whom charges were made in hearings had an invitation to appear before the Committee. He added:

"The very fact that only a small number of the hundreds of people and organizations who have been charged with subversive activities have sought an opportunity to appear before the Committee or to file affidavits is strong proof that most of the testimony we have received is reliable."

Describing testimony by a Michigan Judge and a former City Manager of Flint—both Republicans—in which Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan was accused of treasonable action during a sit-down strike, Mr. Anderson said the accusations were supported only by the bare statements of their authors.

"I don't think anyone who studied this performance," he remarked, "could escape the impression that it was deliberately staged and that its purpose was to defeat Governor Murphy when he comes up for re-election next week."

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Congress Party in India Pleads Peasants' Cause

Eighteen months of services under that part of India's new Constitution which is already in effect—that is, the part respecting the provincial governments of British India—have given some indication of its prospects of satisfying the people of India and of proving a solution of India's constitutional difficulties. That the new Constitution has passed through its initial stages with a considerable measure of success is shown in a survey of the whole situation by the Monitor's special correspondent, who has just returned from India, in a series of three articles of which this is the second.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Congress Party in India has as yet no long-range social policy for the Provinces in which it is in power. The emergence of such a policy depends on a situation in which the Right or the Left wing has gained the upper hand. The Party has a Socialist Party within it and many who do not belong to this inner Party are distinctly sympathetic toward it.

So far the remarkable influence of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi as conciliator in all differences has tended to restrain the Socialist group. The likelihood of a split between the Socialists and the rest of the Congress Party when Mr. Gandhi's influence is removed is sometimes envisaged. But there is also the possibility that the Socialists may absorb the rest, or that the rest may fade out of the party organization.

Before a gathering of Indian merchants in Bombay early this year the Congress President, Subhas Chandra Bose, who is an avowed Socialist, said that before "fighting capitalism" all should concentrate on capturing power. Jawaharlal Nehru, the former Congress President and the most colorful personality in the Party, never hides his interest in and sympathy with Russia. He constantly states that his eventual aim is to change the social order and that he regards the orthodox political procedure of the day as of secondary interest and limited usefulness.

There is no need to be alarmed by such attitudes as these. Under the Federation of the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States that is envisaged the checks on extremism provided by the Constitution and the likely strength of the Opposition preclude the ability to enforce a program upsetting the social order. The powers of the Congress Governments now existing in the Provinces are also insufficient for the purpose. But they are adequate enough to discourage capital investment and industrial enterprise and to encourage a certain degree of social disaffection.

Growth of Peasants' Leagues

This latter capacity is evident in the growth of peasants' leagues in Congress-governed Provinces. The peasants are told that they ought not to be under the necessity of paying rents to landlords, or, where they hold land direct from the State, they should not pay land revenue. These leagues are already a source of trouble to the Congress Party and the fiat has gone forth that loyal members of the Party ought not to encourage them.

Actually the leagues were formed by Congressmen in the first place to strength·n the Congress movement. The Party tried to collect all and sundry under its banner when it was in active opposition to authority prior to the new Constitution and all and sundry expected benefits many of which were mutually contradictory.

The consequences are tending to be embarrassing and not less so because of the promises held out to voters at the elections inaugurating the new Constitution. Nevertheless, the Party must, with an eye to the next elections, continue to play up to the electorate. Critics accuse the Congress Governments of doing so in their treatment of the debts of peasants.

The Indian peasant is always in debt and much has been heard about his condition during the years that produce prices have been so low. Even before the new Constitution came into force some Provincial Governments had established voluntary conciliation boards which brought creditor an debtor together with a view to arriving at adjustments and helping to find the cash for adjusted settlements.

"Justifiable" Rates of Interest

The new Governments have gone farther. Some have virtually turned voluntary into compulsory conciliation, with all the emphasis laid on the position of the debtor, and they have fixed what they consider justifiable rates of interest for loans. Cultivating the peasant with various degrees of emphasis in the various Provinces is the most consistent aspect of Congress social policy, with the exception of the attitude taken up about prohibition which entails a heavy loss of revenue.

All the Congress Governments are pledged to try and enforce prohibition at the request of Mr. Gandhi. It is being tried out in selected areas within the Provinces in the first place. Prohibition does not apply to the drinking of beer, wines, and imported spirts. Even within areas already declared dry these can be taken by those who pay for a license. The aim is to stop the drinking of "toddy" or the fermented sap of the coconut tree, by the peasant.

Educational policy is likely to remain fundamentally untouched. Last year Mr. Gandhi suggested that education in the primary schools should be made self-supporting by concentrating the major part of the pupil's time on handcrafts. The necessary organization should be established, he said, to sell the pupil's output. A committee over which one of the Congress Premiers presided has toned down this proposal to turn schools into factories, and little more is likely to be heard of it. The limitation of the purse, which is not oy any means the only limitation on the spread of education, will continue as before.

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Giant chrysanthemum for grandeur

'Bread-Springs' Keep Eggs Intact In 1000-Foot Fall

WASHINGTON (AP)—The forest service is dropping eggs 500 to 1,000 feet without breaking them.

Officials said Oct. 29 airplanes are dropping supplies to men fighting fires or doing other work in forest areas virtually inaccessible to trucks, tractors or wagons.

"In several fires on the west coast we have used planes to drop food and other supplies from altitudes of 500 to 1,000 feet," one official said. "In the Klamath National Forest of northern California last summer practically all supplies were sent to some 1,000 men by airplane."

Several years of research developed the special container in which eggs can be dropped by parachute. Loaves of bread placed in the bottom of the package act as a "spring." Few eggs have been broken in landings cushioned by bread. The special parachutes used in food flights cost the forest service 40 cents apiece.

Air-Mail Service Links Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Daily air-mail service between Jacksonville and New Orleans, La., was to be inaugurated Nov. 1. The National Air Lines has the contract.

The 531 miles between the two points will be flown in 4 hours and 5 minutes, including stops at Tallahassee and Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala. Later, when airport improvements are completed, planes will add Marianna, Fla., and Gulfport, Miss., as stopping points.

In connection with the new service, the post office arranged to handle first-day cancellations for philatelists.

A special cachet was stamped on each envelope with the autograph of Postmaster William D. Jones. The cachet is in green ink and gives a view of the city's skyline, a large steamer on the St. John's River and a new type airplane flying above. A palm is shown in the foreground.

FCC Can't Ban Swing— Even in the Classics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alfred L. Dennis, President of the Bach Society of New Jersey, has complained to the Federal Communications Commission against the "swinging" of classical pieces on the radio.

"This is causing genuine distress to lovers of fine music," he wrote.

Frank McNinch, chairman of the FCC, replied Oct. 31 that the Commission has no power of censorship.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Galloway

Reminders of Carthage—The Amphitheater

The Western Roman Empire: Pope's Full Authority Declared

Twenty-sixth of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Certain historians have held that it was by something of subterfuge that the Imperial crown was placed upon the head of Charles the Great on that memorable Christmas Day in the year 800. This conclusion derives from the alleged statement by Charles himself that had he been warned in advance of what was to happen, he would not have been present at the mass in St. Peter's.

But when he was crowned by the Pope and acclaimed as Emperor by both the Pope and the people, he could scarcely refuse the sovereignty which the coronation implied. Thus did the King of the Franks become the Emperor of the Western Roman Empire. It is highly probable that Charles believed he saw in the event the manifestation of divine will and for this reason acquiesced in the position taken by Leo III.

It seems that the Pope could have hoped for little gain in the authority of the Church from an Emperor who as King of the Franks had already regarded himself as supreme in ecclesiastical affairs. Had Charles acknowledged the power of the Pope to create an Emperor, he would have stultified his previously held position of supreme authority. In later years, however, the event was interpreted as proof that the Pope in crowning Charles as Emperor had designed to again transfer the seat of the Empire from the East, where it had been located for 300 years, to the West, that is, from Constantinople to Rome; and upon this assumption rested the claim held by the Church that the successors of Charles derived their authority from the ratification by the Pope.

While it may be true that Charles would not have been acclaimed as Emperor without the act of Leo III, yet the conclusion that the Pope was the "King Maker" would have been quite erroneous. Proof of the Emperor's denial to the Pope of this power is had in the request to his son, Louis, who was to succeed him, that he take up the crown and place it upon his own head, thus forestalling the intervention of the Pope in the continuance of the regency. Moreover, this is what Louis did, and the event occurred not at Rome but at Aachen; and of it the Pope at the time had no knowledge. Furthermore, it is evident that Charles regarded the regency as the hereditary right of the Frankish king. And it appears from this that he had not accepted in the fullness of its significance, the title of Emperor of the Western Roman Empire.

Ties of Church and State

On the other hand, it is highly probable that Leo III was striving for the recognition politically of a world-wide empire, co-ordinate and coexistent with the universal, spiritual empire of the Church, outwardly, at least, established when Christianity became the religion of the old Roman Empire. This idea of a universal brotherhood of man, connoted a corresponding political universe with the authority of State and Church closely interwoven. Support was found for this view in the fact that in the early centuries the center of civil authority had been established in Rome, long accepted as the seat of religious authority for the "universal" Church.

During the schism which had separated East and West, the Church at Rome had insisted upon its position as head of the Christian movement and had borrowed many phases of its government from the organization of the State. With the division of the Western world into small states, the more numerous became the barbaric invaders, the greater was the need for a civil State with a central government in the city where religious authority was established. So far had the insistence that Rome was the center of Christianity obtained in the public mind that the word "Roman" was often substituted for "Christian" in describing the Church Militant, as it was then regarded.

Charles held it as his duty to see that a peace should be established and maintained that would give to the Church the best opportunity to spread Christianity. With this in view, as his years passed the Emperor and Pope more closely co-operated, each desirous of not encroaching upon the prerogatives of the other.

Three Independent Kingdoms

The vision of Charlemagne for an effective and lasting unity between Church and State was, however, fleeting. The rulers of both the Church and the State who followed were not always of the caliber or disposition to carry out the ambitious vision of the founder. Even the first successor of Charles the Great, his son, Louis the Pious, sowed seeds of destruction when he allotted kingdoms to his younger sons.

Quarrels arose; the younger sons refused to recognize the authority of the Emperor, and, in 843, the Treaty of Verdun divided the Empire into three independent kingdoms. To Charles the Bald fell the territory held by the Franks in the West, destined to form the nation we now call France. The Franks in the East, speaking a Teutonic language, which were to form modern Germany, fell to Louis. To Lothair fell a territory including Burgundy, Lorraine, and Italy, with the title of Emperor.

When Lothair, King of this middle kingdom and Emperor, died, the territory was divided and Lothair's son, who afterward became Louis II, claimed a domain outside Italy. His authority was disputed by many enemies, rebellious Moslems, Franks, and Lombards. After a stormy career, Louis II died in 875. Thereupon again the influence of the Pope made an Emperor. The King of the Franks became Charles II, who reigned but two years. He was succeeded by another Charles, who had been the ruler of the East Franks. He received his crown also from the hands of the Pope, John VIII. With the death of this Charles in 888, the Carolingian line of Emperors ended.

Church Coronations Kept

In the meantime the Church had maintained its right to name the ruler of the Empire, and each of the successive rulers from Charles the Great had recognized the right of the Church to insist upon a coronation ceremony. As the Empire, weakened both from without and within, again tottered toward dissolution, an extraordinary effort was made to establish the authority of the Church entirely apart from the domination of the civic authority. This was to save the Church from the impending fate of the State.

To further this desire, about 850, a book appeared under the title, "Pseudo-Isidore Decretals," written by a priest of Gaul. This has been called the most shameless but at the same time the most successful forgery of the Middle Ages. To an old collection of decretals of the Popes and canons of Councils were added many alleged decretals, as was afterward proved, wholly spurious, yet with apparent authority because presented under the names of various influential bishops of the second and third centuries.

The main idea thus promulgated was the freedom of the bishops of the Church from all temporal authority; and in fact they were further declared to be exempt from every type of accusation which might be brought against them, either by the laity or lesser Church officials. The complete authority of the Pope over the Church was likewise declared, and it was also provided that any deposed bishop was allowed immediate appeal to the Pope and that no decisions of a provincial council were valid until approved by him.

Forged Decrees Used

These decrees received the authority of ecclesiastical law, and as they ostensibly saved the Church from the dissolution which had overtaken the Empire, they were declared authoritative by Pope Nicholas I. And he strove to accentuate their authority by declaring that these false decretals had been hidden away for centuries in the archives of the Church in Rome. Under the authority claimed for these forgeries (and they were nothing else) the Pope exercised great power in restoring deposed bishops and defeating others whose acts had become objectionable.

Under papal approval, every objection to these decrees was removed, and not until the fifteenth century was their falsity discovered, when no less a prelate of the Church than Cardinal Casa, doubting their genuineness and authority, uncovered their true character. They had, however, accomplished the purpose for which they were written. They had given needed support to the effort to establish the claims of the papacy to temporal as well as ecclesiastical supremacy.

The fall of the Empire welded together so laboriously by Charles the Great gave the opportunity for the Church at Rome to assume supreme authority. Manifestly there was great need for an occasion, if the papacy was to assume the supremacy toward which it had moved. Now both the man and the opportunity were at hand. On assuming the position of Pope in 858, Nicholas I began at once to dominate the situation. He not only exercised authority over the prelates of the Church, but called to account the sovereigns of various States, when their acts were regarded as not being in conformity with the teachings of Christianity.

Nicholas clashed with the Patriarch of Constantinople as to his right to that exalted office. This led to the excommunication of each by the other; and the controversy even involved certain questions of dogma. This was the first open break between the East and the West, that is, between the Latin and Greek churches. Nicholas even went to the extent of separating the Greek contingency from the body of the Church on the ground of schismatism. The Roman bishop was far on the way to a form of authority which in fact controlled not alone in name the ecclesiastical affairs of the Empire, but the secular affairs as well.

The Langerie Museum, Tunisia

These Little Bears Stay Home?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The misfortune of the little Australian koala ("teddy bear") to be attractive publicity material is responsible for the proposal of the National Travel Association to send some specimens of the little furry marsupial to the Australian exhibit at San Francisco's Golden Gate exposition of 1939 and for the consequent storm of protests against the undertaking. Australians, led by the naturalists are up in arms and the Federal Minister for Trade and Customs has assuaged the tempest only by giving out that there will be no relaxation of the existing ban on the export of koalas.

Nevertheless publicity men are tenacious and Charles Holmes, head of the association, still hopes to take his koalas to San Francisco. He has sent some koalas on a cruise around Australia to see how they like the sea. His experts are at work experimenting with a new diet of chilled eucalypt leaves and finding out the chemical content of California's eucalypt foliage to see whether it might meet the epicurean requirements of the koala. For koala will eat only certain kinds of Australian eucalyptus leaves.

But public opinion is strong against drawing tourists to Australia by taking liberties with this delicate and rapidly disappearing little animal, and whether Mr. Holmes can get the Government to lift the ban—for this specific purpose—remains to be seen.

Princeton to Study Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1—Princeton University will make a state-wide survey of New Jersey's tax structure following a gift from Mr. and Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell to finance the study, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, announced today.

The Princeton Survey of New Jersey Finance will be in charge of the study and will seek ways to simplify and improve the State's system of taxation. Dr. Dobbs said that "not only will the study extend to the question of taxes in the narrower meaning of the word, but to the problems of administration, structure, services and areas so closely bound up with the efficient expenditure of public money."

It is intended to study both State and local financial problems with the view to later offering plans for better integration and greater efficiency. The survey will require two years, but from time to time reports will be issued.

Mr. Cromwell's interest in such a survey followed his appointment to the New Jersey Commission on Tax Revision. He said his work convinced him of the necessity for an investigation beyond that being made by the Commission, which would include not only a study of taxes, but would extend throughout the field of the governmental process and integrate the whole.

The study will be made in co-operation with the Princeton Local Government Survey.

Transcontinental Air Fare Is Reduced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A substantial reduction in round-trip transcontinental fares was announced by United Air Lines Nov. 1. The new rates will bring air travel on United's lines down nearly to the 3½-cents-a-mile cost of first-class rail travel.

Round-trip fares under the new rates, including meals, will be clipped between New York and Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., from $240.90 to $212.90; New York to Spokane from $218.19 to $195.90, and New York to Vancouver from $255.10 to $227.10.

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Large and Small Air Lines Join in Advertising Campaign

News in Aviation

Much has been said in the past few weeks about the luxurious mode of air travel that would come to pass when the domestic air lines of the United States placed four-motored, 40-passenger transports on overland service between New York and California. Such an airplane has been constructed after years of engineering and research work and the ship has passed its preliminary flight tests and has been acclaimed as one of the finest pieces of aeronautical engineering in the history of American aviation.

However, it will be some time before this type of plane can be placed in general service throughout the country. The reasons are, first, that the domestic air lines are not ready to purchase such large planes ($465,000 apiece) without refinancing; second, traffic demands are not great enough. So, in order to avoid heavy operations losses with large four-motored equipment, the major air lines of the country are presenting a solid front to sell air transportation on the basis of the fine equipment they have today—twin-engined ships carrying 21 passengers.

As the air lines approach the 1938-39 winter flying season, with the prospect of inevitable slackening in traffic, it is more apparent today than ever before that the airplane of tomorrow will be the airplane of today. To those in the industry it is refreshing to see the big air lines stand together in an attempt to avoid an equipment war and a race for faster schedules.

Era of Equipment Competition

The past ten years of domestic air transportation have been marked by equipment competition. In 1928 single-engined planes marked the tempo of air travel. Then came the famous Ford "tin goose," a three-engined product which was to firmly impress upon the public the safety of multi-engined planes. The smaller ships were quickly outmoded by the fashionable and faster tri-motored Fords.

In 1933 United Air Lines stepped into the lead by placing a fleet of three-mile-a-minute Boeing 247s in operation on its New York-Chicago-San Francisco route. With stewardess service, low-wing equipment with retractable landing gear and every proven aid to navigation, United easily dominated the domestic air line field. To meet this challenge the other air lines turned to the Douglas factory for fleets of DC-2s, a twin-motored series, carrying 14 passengers (four more than the 247). The DC-2 was a shade faster than the Boeing ship and boasted a more commodious cabin.

Thus did the DC-2 put the Boeing into the background. Meanwhile, American Airlines, flying Condors and Fords on its coast-to-coast route, contracted for the first fleet of DC-3s. The DC-3 is superior to the DC-2 in many ways. It provides sleeper accommodations for 14 and daytime seats for 21. Its cruising range is greater, it carries more cargo and affords still greater passenger comfort.

The result of American Airlines leadership was obvious. The two other coast-to-coast lines concentrated on matching this service. United organized its finances to purchase a large fleet of DC-3s and so did TWA. The fourth major line, Eastern Air Lines, quickly followed suit by ordering DC-3s to supplement its DC-2 equipment.

Shared in Engineering Fund

By the latter part of 1937, TWA, American and United were on equal footing as far as equipment was concerned. Looking always to the future, these three had joined Eastern and Pan-American a year before in subscribing to an engineering fund that would produce the much-heralded DC-4 Meanwhile, no effort was being spared in stimulating passenger traffic to fill the DC-3 equipment, offering space to 21 passengers on such lucrative routes as New York-Chicago and Boston-New York. Even with advanced sales methods and the ever-increasing factor of air transportation, the best all-around passenger loads filled less than 60 per cent of the seats available.

The natural question occupying the attention of air line traffic leaders was, "if we can fill only 60 per cent of the seats on 21 passenger planes, what sort of record can we make with 40-passenger ships?" The answer was an obvious one: that a concerted effort must be made to create even more traffic for the 21-passenger ships before thinking about operating DC-4s. The result is a joint institutional advertising program, with large and small air lines participating. The details of the program are being ironed out at this writing and it has been tentatively decided to place the greatest emphasis upon popular magazines, weeklies and monthlies.

Goal of Safety Put First

The financial condition of the domestic air lines is something that is receiving close study this year. When capital was easy to get 10 years ago for most any kind of aviation project, there was little emphasis placed upon economy—economy of equipment operation, equipment cost, and airport construction. Mail pay from the Post Office Department was good in the first days of air transportation. It has been substantially reduced in the past 10 years.

With the creation and functioning of the new Civil Aeronautics Authority, the air lines look to the Federal Government for readjustments of pay for mail carriage. However, these readjustments are still in the future and today's problems must be met today. The airlines have adopted wise policies in refusing to economize one nickel on things involving the safe operation of schedules. The year 1938 will probably be the safest year scheduled air travel has known.

The DC-3 type of plane will be here for some time—ultimately it will be replaced by the DC-5 or some similar design. As for the inauguration of frequent overland service with four-motored ships, the best thought is that the airplane of tomorrow is the airplane of today.

G. M.

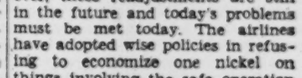
Mrs. Roosevelt to Fly West to Visit Children

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will take six days out of her busy fall schedule, she said Oct. 31, to fly across the country on a visit to her children in the Far West and Texas.

The flight will start Wednesday from Newark, N. J.; 18 hours later she expects to be with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, in Seattle.

She will stay in Seattle three days, then fly to Hollister, California, for an overnight visit with her eldest son, James. If time permits before election day, Nov. 8, she intends to stop off on the way back to see Elliott Roosevelt at Fort Worth, Texas. In any event, she said, she must be back at Hyde Park with President Roosevelt on election day.

CONTINUOUS



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Bulgar-Yugoslav Talks Aid In Clearing Balkan Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

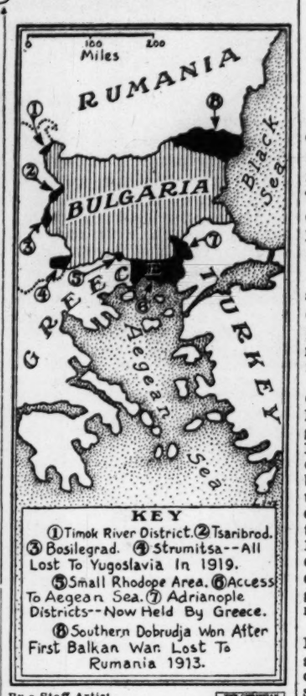
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 1—The meeting of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, George Kiosseivaroff, and the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, in the Serbian city of Nish, half way between Sofia and Belgrade, was designed to strengthen the Bulgar-Serbian friendship and will undoubtedly serve to promote better relations in the Balkans.

Due to the revisionist wave now creeping over Europe, agitation is increasing here, and practically all the inhabitants of Sofia are giving an extravagnt interprettion to this conference.

They have been encouraged to do so by a speech, Oct. 30, of Stoicho Moshanoff, President of the National Assembly in which it was insisted that Bulgaria would demand the return of some of the territories lost in the World War. "We want a peaceful revision of the peace treaty," Mr. Moshanoff said. "Let this not frighten our neighbors. It is our right and we will never relinquish our claims."

Some ardent patriots think the Bulgar-Yugoslav talks mean military alliance for helping Bulgaria recover southern Dobrudja from Rumania; others consider it the first step in a crusade for recovering Thrace and an access to the Aegean Sea from Greece. This group believes that arrangements were made for delivering up part of Serbian Macedonia to Bulagria, while the most modest revisionists are convinced that Dr. Stoyadinovitch promised Premier Kiosselvanoff he would immediately return to Bulgaria several small strips of pure Bulgarian territory which Serbia took at the close of the World War. Most of these hopes have little foundation to them, it is believed.

However, restoration of some of the very small "western areas" to Sofia would be considered by many Bulgarians a token of Belgrade's good will and might serve to seal Bulgar-Serbian friendship. But even such minor examples of boundary revision to Bulgaria's advantage would create a precedent very displeasing to Yugoslavia's allies as well as alarming to many Serbian army leaders, so most diplomatic circles expect no such gesture. They consider it far more probable in view of much political restlessness here, the growing nationalism, the enormous increase in Bulgarian war budget, the revival of Macedonian activity and especially in view of the recent assassination of the head of the Bulgarian General Staff, that Premier Stoyadinovitch wanted to know the real intentions of the Bulgarian Government.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①Timok River District. ②Tsaribrod. ③Bosilegrad. ④Strumitsa--All Lost To Yugoslavia In 1919. ⑤Small Rhodope Area. ⑥Access To Aegean Sea. ⑦Adrianople Districts--Now Held By Greece. ⑧Southern Dobrudja Won After First Balkan War Lost To Rumania 1913.

By a Staff Artist

Belgrade, it is believed, is growing suspicious of Sofia and the Yugoslav Premier asked his Bulgarian colleague if there were grounds for it. In view of the coming Yugoslav elections he also wanted to show his voters that his foreign policy had been successful, that he has secured the good will of Bulgaria.

It is generally considered certain that Premier Kiosseivanoff gave Dr. Sloyadinovitch all necessary assurances, for the Bulgarian Government is determined to continue its co-operation with Yugoslavia and refrain from every sort of nationalistic provocaion. The eternal friendship pact between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, it is assumed, was confirmed anew and these brother peoples will go on working together for the benefit of themselves and all the Balkans.

Bulgaria lost territory in the second Balkan War of 1913, fought when the Balkan allies fell out over the spoils of their successful fight against Turkey in the first Balkan War of 1912.

In the World War she lost more —Southern Dobrudja to Rumania, Tsaribrod and Strumivsa to Yugoslavia, her conquests in Macedonia which went to Greece, and her Aegean coastline which first was assigned to the Allied Powers and eventually by them to Greece.

The treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 27, 1919, also limited her defensive forces.

The Balkan Entente on July 31 this year abrogated the military clauses. As a result Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek troops on Aug. 28 occupied demilitarized zones along the Turkish-Greek and Bulgarian-Greek frontiers that had been demilitarized since the peace treaties.

German Trade Program

BUCHAREST, Nov. 1 (AP)—German and Rumanian experts today tackled the problem of adjusting economic relations between the two countries in accordance with growing German influence in the Danube River basin.

The Germans' aim is to revive a 1935 German-Rumanian trade agreement in order to develop a balanced exchange of goods between the two countries.

Australian Machine Counts, Tests Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY (New South Wales)—A machine which sorts, counts, and tests mixed coins has been installed at the head office of the Bank of New South Wales here. It is claimed to be the only machine of its kind in the world.

At a demonstration, it handled hundreds of coins—pennies, florins, shillings, sixpences and threepenny pieces—and, without faltering, threw each kind into a separate bag, counted them separately, and rejected all the spurious coins.

Each coin was tested electrically in one-tenth of a second, and on the mixed lot the machine worked at the rate of £1,000 an hour. It is estimated that this machine will do in three hours the work that took two sorters and 20 counters to do in a whole day.

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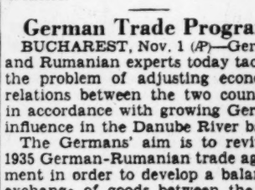

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Hungary Aspires To Its Nationals Of All Neighbors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary has a common boundary more than 400 miles long with Czechoslovakia, or more specifically, with Slovakia. The Danube River forms a part of this border, and the tiny Ipoly River, another part. The rest is an arbitrary, jagged line.

In practically no case does the state boundary coincide with the ethnological one. It cuts through Hungary proper, dividing along almost its whole length Hungarians from Hungarians.

The number of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia is given by official Prague statistics as 692,000. Hungarian propagandists claim 1,000,000. In spite of this disagreement, however, a fairly accurate ethnological border could be drawn, for the situation in Czechoslovakia is entirely different from that in Rumania. In the latter state two thirds of the 1,500,000 Hungarians are scattered or else collected in isolated enclaves. There the cities are Hungarian, while the country for the most part is not.

In Czecloslovakia, most of the Hungarians are peasants, living in a long, thickly-settled belt, strung clear along the border. Czechoslovakia and Hungarian maps are to a large extent in agreement, as far as country areas are concerned, and in the pure Hungarian areas there are no large cities. So, an essentially accurate ethnological settlement is possible.

The economic loss to Czechoslovakia will not be overwhelming. It will be deprived mostly of agricultural lands, but will still retain enough fields to feed its population. Economically Hungary will not gain much, for it is already a predominantly agricultural country.

The Hungarian peasants in Czechoslovakia have been treated well. They enjoy local self-government, own land, and have excellent school facilities.

If the Czechoslovak-Hungarian dispute were really settled, one might expect more co-operation among Poles, Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Yugoslavs and Italians, against German domination, but this question will not be settled soon, for the Hungarians want to recover not only the Hungarians but all of Slovakia clear to the Carpathians. This recovering of somewhat more than 500,000 Hungarians from Czechoslovakia is merely the preliminary to much greater Hungarian demands upon all of Hungary's neighbors.

The Trianon Treaty, signed June 4, 1920 was negotiated between the Allies and Hungary after the World War. It reduced Hungary from a country of about 125,000 square miles to about 35,000 square miles, with Czechoslovakia getting about 24,300 square miles, Rumania about 38,600, Yugoslavia approximately 24,000 and Austria about 1,900. Germany has scrapped most parts of its post-war Treaty of Versailles with the Allied countries.

Two Powers Left Out

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (AP)—The castle in which Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg lived as independent Austria's last Chancellor will be the scene tomorrow of a German-Italian conference on the further dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

The German Foreign Office mouthpiece said the 1920 Trianon Treaty's "injustices" to Hungary would play "an essential role" in the talks, and the newspaper of Field Marshal Hermann Göring declared the conferees would "correct mistakes of the Paris suburban treaties (Versailles and Trianon)."

Marshal Göring's organ, the National Zeitung of Essen, said the parley on the Czech-Hungarian territorial dispute primarily would go down in European history as "a demonstration of the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis."

It added that the groundwork had been so thorough that "successful closing negotiations can be counted upon after one-day deliberations."

Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, the referees whose decisions will be final, will meet with Foreign Ministers Kolomon de Kanya of Hungary and Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czechoslovakia.

Their meeting serves to emphasize the sharp change in the diplomatic balance since the Munich conference. At that time it was agreed that, failing a settlement of the Czech-Hungarian border dispute, the matter should be referred back to the Four Powers. Now the affair is to be settled by Germany and Italy alone. Great Britain and France have been left out of the negotiations.

Hoover as Honor Guest At Banquet in Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 1 (CP)—Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, will be a guest of honor at the annual banquet at the York Bible Class, Toronto, Nov. 22, Denton Massey, class leader, announced yesterday. It will be Mr. Hoover's first Toronto visit.

Mr. Hoover will be accorded a civic reception at the City Hall and will be guest of honor at a private luncheon to be tendered by Mr. Massey. Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, will attend the private luncheon.

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CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Two Men in the News

By a Staff Artist

Sir John Anderson
"Man of Action"

Britain's New Planner of Civilian Defenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir John Anderson, who becomes Lord Privy Seal with the task of organizing civilian defenses in Britain, has the reputation, earned in India, of being a man of action. During his five year term as Governor and head of the Provincial Government of Bengal, he actively took the lead in putting down the outbreaks which were more turbulent in Bengal than anywhere else in India.

Not only did he quell the insurrection, but he won the allegiance of many of the men who had risen against the British Administration. The number of political prisoners in that Province when he left India was only one third of what it had been when he arrived there. The terrorists he overcame were young Bengalese who had rebelled against what they regarded as alien rule. The good will Sir John inspired was connected with constitutional reforms that it became his duty to introduce on behalf of the British Government.

Since returning home a year ago, he has been presiding over a committee of M. P.'s which has been investigating the question of how best to evacuate the civil population of London and other big cities in case of war.

Born in Scotland in 1882, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, afterward taking a course at Leipzig University, Germany.

Entering the Civil Service, he rose to be Permanent Undersecretary of State in the Home Department, where his administration of the police marked him out for the difficult task of restoring order in Bengal.

He has since been a member of Parliament, where he succeeded Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, late Prime Minister, as representative of the Scottish Universities.

Viscount Runciman
"Shock Absorber"

Former Free Trader Led Drive for Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Viscount Runciman's appointment to one of the leading posts in the British Cabinet, that of Lord President of the Council is testimony to the fact that his mission to mediate in the dispute between the Czechs and Sudeten Germans is not regarded, at least by the British Premier, as anything but a success.

It seemed to the British Government that to deposit a representative in the cockpit of Europe in a crisis that certain powers were interested in building up to similar dimensions to that of 1914 demanded a man of exceptional character and ability. Such a man was needed to act as shock absorber, or dignified cushion, as the post was described, between the Czechs and Germans of Bohemia.

However adequately Lord Runciman was equipped for his task, he enjoyed the reputation of being a hard-working, unassuming man of liberal views, well versed in economics, and a pillar of the old Liberal Party. The son of a self-made shipping magnate of great wealth and influence, he had shown himself to be an astute business man.

One might be excused for describing him as having a "cold" look, because of his tendency to wear a somewhat immobile mask. But that may be ascribed perhaps to the austere surface customary to north-country folk.

Walter Runciman's political career appears as rather a strange contradition. He entered Parliament as a strait-laced non-conformist Liberal, wedded to the policy of free trade. But in the end it was he who as President of the Board of Trade in the National Government of 1931 introduced the measures which changed Britain to a protectionist nation.

Moreover, this Simonite Liberal who joined forces with the Conservatives in a national emergency proved to be a first-class exponent of the tariff system and was hailed by the Conservatives with joy. For what could be better than to have free trade dropped overboard by a free trader and a shipowner to whom protection should normally have been anathema.

It seemed to be a comforting reassurance to non-protectionists that Britain's long-standing policy was being sacrificed from necessity and that free trade could not survive in a protectionist world. Further, Mr. Runciman's presence in the Cabinet was regarded as a safeguard against extreme tariff measures.

As President of the Board of Trade, his grasp of business and economics was invaluable to the Government in debate on tariff questions. But he has never given the impression of being entirely happy as a parliamentarian and his political experience appears to have given him a certain skepticism as to the parliamentary solution of big problems.

His choice for the task in Prague was considered to be partly due to the fact that he was known to have been an outspoken champion of Anglo-German friendship. He is believed to be held in high regard by Herr Adolf Hitler.

German Emigrants Called to Home Jobs

ESSEN, Germany, Nov. 1 (AP)—Germany wants its emigrants who left during depression years to return to jobs in the homeland.

Robert Ley, German Labor Front leader, announced that 2,000 emigrants would be repatriated as the first step of a program to "overcome an acute labor shortage in the fatherland."

Addressing an audience of mining experts last night, Herr Ley said that those workers who left and now are encountering hardships in foreign countries may return home where they will "find work and bread."

Herr Ley suggested also that training of skilled laborers be advanced, to start during the last two years of secondary school.

"Only if we continue to increase our efforts to raise German production," Herr Ley concluded, "will we be able to secure Germany's equality and freedom."

Judges of Oratory Selected by GOP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican National Committee announced Oct. 30 the judges for the finals in a nation-wide oratorical contest for Young Republicans Tuesday night.

The judges will be James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Herbert W. Wright, head of the Politics Department at Catholic University, and Madam Cantacuzene, writer. Winners in eight regional contests will compete for a $1,000 first prize.

Status of Menuhin Before AGMA Board

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Opposition to proposals that Yehudi Menuhin, young violinist, be permitted to fulfill two engagements with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra without joining the American Guild of Musical Artists was voted Oct. 30 by the western Executive Committee.

L. T. Carr, Assistant Executive Secretary, said the Committee had dispatched a telegram to Lawrence Tibbett, Guild President, urging "firm action to protect AGMA and its members against attacks of Menuhin and his representatives."

Mr. Tibbett called a meeting of the Board of Governors in New York to decide whether the membership provision shall be waived in Menuhin's case. The executive session was presided over by Chairman Frank Chapman, singer and husband of Gladys Swarthout.

Italy Appoints Envoy to Paris; First Since 1936

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—France's diplomatic campaign for a general European settlement with Germany and Italy brought concrete result today with the announcement that Italy had appointed a new Ambassador to Paris.

The new envoy proposed by Italy was understood to be Dr. Raffaele Guariglia, Vice Consul in Paris early in his career, and later an Ambassador to Spain before the civil war broke out.

A foreign ministry spokesman said the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Renato Prunas, called on Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet yesterday and informed him Premier Mussolini had nominated an envoy to France, ending a long period of strained diplomatic relations.

Italy's naming of an Ambassador to Paris was in exchange for the French appointment of André François-Poncet to Rome in recognition of Ethiopia as a part of the Italian empire. M. François-Poncet was transferred from Berlin.

The post had been vacant since 1936. Italy withdrew its Ambassador to Paris in reprisal.

M. Bonnet's conference with Signor Prunas was one of a number in a busy day at the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Minister also talked with M. François Poncet, Robert Coulondre, who is taking the place of M. François-Poncet in Berlin; Charles Corbin, Ambassador to London; the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, and the German Ambassador, Count Johannes von Welczek.

Despite a full discussion of Franco-German relations it was reported no advance was reported in negotiations for a nonaggression pact.

M. Bonnet's talk with M. François-Poncet was his first since the Ambassador had had his farewell talk with Chancellor Hitler last week.

Herr Hitler was reported at that time to have proposed a nonaggression pact in general terms with recognition of German supremacy in the air, a free hand in Eastern Europe, and satisfaction of his colonial demands as his price.

Discussion of concrete terms is understood to have been left to Ambassador Coulondre who will go to Berlin Sunday.

Ice-Age Animals Roamed in Oregon, Excavation Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUBBARD, Ore.—Geological proof now has been found that many animals, now extinct or confined to other parts of the globe, once roamed in Oregon. A WPA crew recently excavated a large deposit of prehistoric bones, which were sent to Prof. E. L. Packard, geologist at Oregon State College. He identified the bones as those of three animals, an Ice-Age horse, bison, and a huge mammoth.

At first the bones were believed to have been from one animal, until Professor Packard reported his findings. He has been doing research work on the geological history of Oregon, especially the Willamette Valley, and following this discovery he said: "It is now known that Oregon, during the geological period we refer to as the Ice Age, was inhabited by two or three kinds of elephants, at least two types of horses, a wolf, a bison, a camel, and several ground sloths."

This discovery is the sixth made in Oregon during the summer of 1938 at various points, ranging from southern Oregon, in the foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains, to the convergence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers on the northern border of the State. Included in the discoveries was an entire petrified forest of opalized wood in central Oregon.

Lehman to Investigate Charge Against Newburgh

NEW YORK (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman called Oct. 31 for minutes of the Federal Grand Jury which last week reported "reprehensible" conditions in Newburgh, N. Y., and Orange County in connection with the operation of illicit liquor stills.

The Governor also ordered reports from officials of the up-state section and said he would "study them carefully before deciding what further action would be taken."

United World Jewry Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Pleas for a world Jewry, united in its own defense and determined to fight for international freedom, equality and justice, featured the second session of the American Jewish Congress, which ended a three-day convention here today.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, addressing the Congress in Carnegie Hall Oct. 30, called upon Jew and Christian alike to defend a common heritage of tolerance, won after a bitter struggle of thousands of years.

The Senator appealed for "a fight for Christianity, for freedom of worship, the dignity of human life, the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God—for these great and eternal verities which are being denied and uprooted." He warned that one should not believe that the present "reign of suppression and barbarism" was directed against only the Jews, declaring that others would also feel the weight of oppression and that "the true objectives of these bigoted vandals is to destroy all religion, all freedom, to chain the human spirit." He stressed that already in some places the oppression has spread from Jewry to Roman Catholicism.

The Senator, whose name has become synonymous with social legislation, warned that even in the United States, "the paid agents and deluded volunteers of the alien forces of black intolerence are daily arraying race against race, creed against creed."

Nahum Goldmann, one of the founders of the World Jewish Congress, warned his listeners at a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel that Jews, after a century of comparative emancipation, could not stand being forced to live in the ghetto again.

"Ghetto Jews could live as Pariahs because they were internally so strong they did not consider themselves pariahs, but the chosen people," he said.

"After a century of emancipation, Jews can no longer stand a pariah existence—they will go under morally."

Baruch Zuckerman, member of the Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress, asserted that American Jews must strengthen themselves morally or they would meet the fate of European Jewry. He held that American Jewish youth was far removed from Jewish culture, and that a drying up of the Jewish springs of culture on this side of the Atlantic would weaken American Jewry internally.

A declaration read at the Congress declared that "the Jewish people have earned the right to work and to create in the lands in which they live: that they have a right to equality of rights.

"Through centuries of suffering and humiliation and oppression: through centuries of work and sacrifice and contribution to the making of modern civilization, they have acquired these rights which have been registered in law and covenant," it added.

Hitler Shifts High Command, Strengthens Grip on Army

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—Military observers today saw in the appointment of a new chief of the Army General Staff another step in the gradual removal of officers clinging to ideas of imperial days or unwilling fully to go along with the whole program under the National Socialist Regime.

Chancellor Hitler on Oct. 31 named Lieut. Gen. Franz Halder to the post of Gen. Ludwig Beck, who has resigned. Col. Gen. Fedor von Bock was named to succeed Col. Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of army group No. 1.

Herr Hitler continued the reorganization by promoting Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel to the rank of colonel general. He is a member of the secret Cabinet Council, was said to have no political ambitions and has been known as an influential factor in the German war machine.

Changes in Navy

The annual naval changes announced in June became effective simultaneously with military changes. Among them was the naming of Rear Admiral Hermann Böhm to be fleet commander.

Both of the new army appointees led German soldiers into the former Czechoslovak Sudetenland, and well-informed circles believed they were receiving rewards for their work.

General Beck long had been reported in disagreement with the Reichsführer and was said particularly to have disagreed on German military occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, when both first were considered.

When Herr Hitler was ready to risk armed force to "liberate" Sudetenland, General Beck was sent on a "special mission" to the western front, across the country from Czechoslovakia.

He held the title of Chief of the General Staff, but General Halder already was in active charge. When Germany won through the Munich conference more than the most optimistic had expected, General Beck chose retirement, as did General Rundstedt, apparently for much the same reason.

The retiring executives have been popular with the Army and each received letters of thanks for past services from Herr Hitler, who gave them an advancement, in retirement, to colonel generalships.

Previous Shakeup

The Chancellor acted similarly when he deposed Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg as War Minister and Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Chief of Staff of the Army, in the last big shakeup Feb. 4.

On that occasion, Herr Hitler dismissed 13 other high-ranking generals and himself took over the War Ministry and appointed as his deputy Wilhelm Keitel with the title of Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces.

General von Fritsch, however, was publicly reinstated in June when Reichsführer Hitler, "in recognition of his great service in reconstructing the Third Reich's Army" named him honorary commander of the Twelfth Artillery Regiment in Schwerin.

Further evidence that Herr Hitler was rearranging the military staff as a sequel to the Czechoslovak crisis was seen in the fact that the only changes announced were promotions and retirement in the Air Force.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Air Force, commanded by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, was 100 per cent behind Herr Hitler's Czechoslovak plans.

Air Force promotions included General Erhard Milch who was advanced to Colonel General; Hans Jürgen Stumpff, Chief of the Air Force General Staff, from Lieutenant-General to General; and Major General Ernst Udet from Major General to Lieutenant General.

Palestine Quota Explained

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 (AP)—British immigration authorities have explained that the quota of Jews who will be permitted to enter Palestine in the next six months is substantially the same as for the six months just past.

The new quota, announced Oct. 21, had been interpreted in some quarters as a reduction from the previous six-month period although on its face, it had appeared to be an increase.

The figure was set at 4,870—2,020 "capitalists," 40 craftsmen, 200 in the rabbinate, 1,150 laborers, 1,450 dependents other than wives and children and 10 orphans. As many of these probably will be heads of families—whose wives and children are not tabulated in the 4,870 quota —the actual number of Jews who will be admitted would be much larger.

The only change, officials said, was to "regularize" an increase in the quota for dependents other than wives and children allowed last period. This, they described merely as bookkeeping.

Actually, they said, the increase represents an advance "loaned" by immigration authorities to Jews from the new half-year's quota for use in the previous period because of the critical situation of Jews in Europe at that time.

As this "loan" must appear somewhere in the Government's records of immigration, officials added it to the figures for the new half-year and left those for the previous period unchanged.

Thus, subtracting 600 from the 4,870 quota for this period, the effective total becomes 4,270. Similarly, adding the 600 "loan" to the set figure of 3,670 for the half-year just ended, that period's actual total also becomes 4,270.

It will be seen, therefore, that there has been neither an increase nor a decrease but only a bookkeeping transaction to keep immigration records balanced.

The current period began Oct. 1 and ends March 31, 1939.

New Ocean Airliner Ready for U. S. Test

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The greatest clipper plane ever built, resplendent in new paint, will be tested by the Government this week for certification for trans-oceanic service. The huge Boeing ship, with four 1,500-horsepower engines and 14-foot propellors, will return here from the Bainbridge Island Dock, with 5,000 miles of test flights already behind it.

Pan American Airways plans to use four of the aerial ocean liners in transpacific, and two in transatlantic service. The second of the five is almost ready for launching. With factory-test operating weight of 44,500 pounds the plane has carried loads which brought the gross to 82,500 pounds.

The test crew found it so evenly balanced that from the flight deck, Test Pilot Eddie Allen was not aware when a passenger moved from compartment to compartment. While it has four 1,500-horsepower engines, they never have been opened up above 1,380 horsepower for takeoffs.

President Is Urged To Support Palestine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, (AP)—A petition signed by 245 members of Congress and 30 state governors, asking President Roosevelt to invoke all his power to keep Palestine open for Jewish refugees, was presented at the White House Oct. 31.

The petitioners urged "that there be indicated to the British Government our earnest hope that the doors of Palestine will be kept open for the Jewish refugees now suffering cruel oppression in European lands." The petition was fashioned like an ancient Jewish scroll of law, printed on parchment, with scroll handles at each end.

(Great Britain holds a mandate over Palestine. Reports recently have been current that the inflow of settlers into the homeland would be curtailed.)

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Japan Turns to Task in China Of Absorbing Conquered Area

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japan has started the second phase of its conquest of China—the job of knitting conquered areas into the Rising Sun Empire.

Japanese diplomats, merchants, builders, professional men, promoters, and propagandists have followed close on the heels of the advancing armies, bent on drawing profit and power from a territory populated by 200,000,000 Chinese.

They are faced with passive resistance of China's millions, active resistance of night-riding guerrilla armies in the north, and pressure from neutral powers attempting to stop the closing of the Open Door to trade.

But the pace of political and economic penetration has quickened under the guidance of puppet governments directed from Tokyo.

Trade Monopolies

Trade monopolies have been established in North China and Inner Mongolia. Neutral interests have been kept out of the Yangtze River Valley because of "military necessity." A "Greater Shanghai" building plan is under way which would make the once important International Settlement of Shanghai a small, neutral island surrounded by a huge Japanese-dominated Chinese community.

At the same time, an educational and cultural program to paint a Japanese complexion on the face of conquered territories has been launched.

A new joint Chinese-Japanese motion picture company, expected to have a monopoly on importation of films, is being formed under sponsorship of the Japanese, Manchukuo, North China "Provisional" and Central China "Reform" Governments.

Rebuilding in Shanghai

The Central China Japanese-sponsored "Reform" Government's Ministry of the Interior has taken over the task of rebuilding that portion of Shanghai outside the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Much of the area included in the plan was destroyed in the intensive fighting around Shanghai which marked the early months of the China "incident."

Plans contemplate developing the extensive region stretching some 15 miles from Woosung, at the mouth of the Whangpoo River, to Shanghai proper, including Kiangwan, Yinghsiang, Kaochiao, Yanghong, and Yinghong.

Sites already have been marked out for parks, wharves, and broad roadways. Much of the land to be requisitioned for the improvements must be taken over from private owners, including sections belonging to Americans and other foreigners.

New Commercial Zone

It has been indicated the Japanese plan to create a new commercial zone which would, in time, freeze out the foreign-dominated section of Shanghai.

An "East Asia Cultural and Educational Association," has been set up to guide the intellectual destiny of China toward "cultural co-operation" with Japan.

Its guiding creed, as set forth in Hsin Min Pao, Japanese-controlled Chinese-language newspaper published at Peiping, is that Japan "does not suffer from the evils of European and American civilization," and that "the actions of Japan in the twentieth century are inspired by the principles of benevolence and righteousness and of Wang Tao, or the kingly way."

The "Reform" Government has adopted an expanded educational program to increase the existing 48 primary schools to 200 to provide for Chinese school children returning with their families to Japanese-occupied areas about Shanghai.

Textbooks have been revised in an educational policy described as "friendly to Japan."

Ten new daily newspapers under auspices of the Japanese Army special service section and the "Reform" Government have appeared in the Nanking-Shanghai area.

In Tsingtao, a monument has been dedicated to a "noble" horse which "saved the lives and property of several hundred thousand persons" by throwing a Chinese rider who had given orders to destroy the city.

Japanese Use Inner Mongolia As Development Laboratory

(Continued from Page 1)

safety. The section or department of general affairs, just as in Manchukuo, is a key point in the administration and is especially strongly staffed with Japanese.

Japanese influence is equally marked in economic affairs. The South Manchuria Railway, spearhead of Japanese economic penetration on the Continent and one of the most efficient of the large Asiatic corporations, has "provisionally" taken over the running of the Tatung coal fields. About 4,000 Chinese are at work here, and the coal mines are now producing about 2,000 tons a day.

The natural reserves of Tatung coal are almost unlimited and the Japanese, who share with the Russians a fondness for long-term planning, hope to bring up the output to 13,500,000 tons by 1942-43. An annual production of 30,000,000 tons is considered technically quite feasible; but this would require a preliminary investment of 340,000,000 yen (about $95,000,000), 120,000,000 for mining equipment and 220,000,000 yen for railway and harbor construction. Adequate rail transportation for large quantities of coal is lacking at the present time, and a new trunk line from Tatung to the coast will probably be built as soon as the strain of war is somewhat relaxed.

Huge Reserves of Iron

The Lungyen iron mines are within the sphere of the South Chahar Government at Kalgan. Iron is something which Japan needs badly and the total Lungyen reserves are estimated as high as 100,000,000 tons. But production thus far has been negligible, as the necessary capital for the development of the mines has not been forthcoming.

A pool or syndicate in which some of the largest Japanese trading companies and textile firms are participating has established a virtual monopoly of the Inner Mongolian wool trade, which was formerly in the hands of foreign, mainly British, firms. But the wool trade is now in a depressed state because the pastoral hinterland, consisting of Ningsia, Shensi, and other still more remote regions is cut off from the region of Japanese occupation. Camel and river transportation has been disrupted and it is doubtful if the wool which reaches the purchasers is much more than 10 per cent of the figure which would have been normal in previous years.

One sometimes meets Japanese who advocate a more vigorous forward policy, pushing the frontiers of the new protected Mongolian state westward into Ningsia. It is argued that this would have the double effect of reviving the languishing wool trade and of making more difficult communication between the Soviet Union and China. The Japanese Army, however, is apparently convinced that it has enough on its hands elsewhere and has been unwilling to spare the men for an expedition into the remote northwest of China.

It is noteworthy, incidentally, that the frontier of this new Japanese-sponsored Inner Mongolia marches for hundreds of miles with that of Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia. The Gobi Desert, which would be almost impassable for large bodies of troops and which runs along the southern part of Outer Mongolia, is, indeed, something of an insulating factor. But raids and frontier disputes are not unlikely to arise in this part of the long and troubled Soviet-Japanese frontier.

Canadian Minister To Tokyo Resigns

OTTAWA (CP)—Randolph Bruce, Canadian Minister to Japan, has asked to be relieved of his post, according to a formal announcement made Oct. 31 by the External Affairs Department. Personal reasons were given for the request by Mr. Bruce, who is arriving in Vancouver, British Columbia, this week.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King now will have the task of selecting a new minister for the Tokyo Legation, a successor to Philippe Roy, who is retiring as Minister to France, and a minister for the dual legations to be opened soon in Brussels and The Hague.

Store Strike Ends As San Francisco Mediators Agree

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Ratification of a "basis of settlement" by both employers and unions early today ended San Francisco's 56-day strike against 35 leading retail stores.

Striking AFL union clerks ratified the agreement as the climax of a mass meeting, 1,069 to 1,014. Then Milton Marks, attorney and spokesman for the stores, announced the operators unanimously had approved the terms. Mr. Marks said employers and union officials would meet this afternoon to "execute a contract."

Control of Radio Urged in Canada

LONDON, Ont. (CP)—City Council passed a resolution Oct. 31, asking the Dominion Government to take any action in its power to prevent broadcasting of programs similar to the United States radio dramatization which frightened thousands of listeners Oct. 30, and which "might be calculated to disturb the peace of the inhabitants."

No Action Planned

TORONTO (CP)—Gordon Conant, Attorney General of Ontario, said Oct. 31 his Department did not plan action over the broadcast of a realistic radio drama which, emanating from the United States and re-broadcast here, caused widespread alarm.

"I don't know of any action we could take," Mr. Conant said. "The difficulty is that only after these things happen can it be decided that they are not in the public interest. It is certainly not in the public interest that such broadcasts should be allowed."

Ready to Spread Their Foliage Over Treasure Island

Southern Pacific Railroad

Part of a Shipment of 28 Pepper Trees Being Unloaded

These trees for the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco Bay weigh approximately eight tons each and were shipped from Southern California on 14 flat cars

Eight-Ton Trees Wrapped Up And Shipped 450 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Wrapping 28 eight-ton pepper trees in neat, burlapped packages, placing them on 14 flat cars—two to a car—and shipping them from Los Angeles to San Francisco's Treasure Island in one day and two nights, was one of the recent orders filled by a Los Angeles tree-moving firm for the Golden Gate International Exposition. It is said that this was the first trainload of trees to be shipped in California, where big tree moving by truck has become a commonplace occurrence.

The trees were about 25 feet high and had a spread of about 20 feet. The roots and earth were in boxes six feet square. They were laid down flat on the cars with the boxes at each end and the heads of the trees together in the center. Carloads of eggs are not handled more carefully than was this unique shipment of live trees, which were transported under special instructions to trainmen to avoid jerking and quick coupling which might jar the earth loose from the roots.

The trunks, limbs and foliage of the trees were completely enclosed with huge sheets of burlap about 40 feet square. Before the burlap was removed they resembled great pieces of machinery, which are often shipped on flat cars and covered over with canvas. Unlike inanimate machinery, it was necessary for this shipment to be conditioned for the 450-mile trip. The trees were boxed about three months prior to the time they were moved. A tile system was installed in each box for irrigation and fertilization. Each week the wide-spreading branches, characteristic of the pepper tree, were pulled in a little tighter in order that the spread would not be greater than 9½ feet wide and 12 feet in height to enable the trees to clear railroad tunnels and underpasses.

After a barge trip across the Bay from Oakland the flat cars were placed on a siding at Treasure Island and the trees picked up by cranes and loaded on trucks to be hauled to their locations. As soon as the burlap was removed and the trees were set upright on the ground, the limbs quickly recovered their normal spreading habit. The bright green fernlike foliage was in excellent condition and many trees had their cluster of carmine-colored berries still intact.

Visitors to the Exposition in 1939 will find most of these trees lining the walks in front of the Federal Building. Several of them were placed in the courts of exhibition buildings. The boxing and shipping of the trees was under the direction of L. V. Wadsworth of Los Angeles.

London's New Suit To Take 1,380,000 Yards of Material

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Order of 1,380,000 square yards of material for a new suit may sound a pretty tall one, but it has just been given here.

What is more, the order is not so much tall as flat. For the material in question is not cloth, but road surfacing material for London's new spring suiting, 1939.

During the next six months more than 1,000,000 square yards of London roads are to be resurfaced, five underground railway stations are to be reconstructed, and five bridges are to be improved.

Despite the vast proportions of this scheme, however, Piccadilly is for once to remain singularly free from those famous and apparently hereditary holes-in-the-road, for the Transport Ministry announces that "no extensive works are proposed in the center of London." Well, it makes a change.

Hunger Strike Aids China

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1 (AP)—Pan Pim-cheng and his bride yesterday ended an eight-day hunger strike when Pan's father, a wealthy Canton merchant, agreed to donate 1,500,000 Chinese dollars (about $255,000) to China's war chest.

Mechanization of Indian Army Affects Australian Horse Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, South Australia—The future of the horse in this country, made precarious by the steady advance of mechanical aids to traction, appears to have been determined by the recent closing of the Indian market to Australian horses.

This is one more blow from the machine. The Indian Army, so long the determining factor in British military policy, is undergoing change once more. It is being mechanized, and attempts are being made to breed locally any horses which may be wanted for mountain service where mechanized units cannot go.

Raising remounts for the Indian Army has always been an important industry here. Several hundreds of horses went from one raiser in this state alone each year.

The Indian Army demanded fine animals. They had to stand 15 hands high. The finest animals, all bays, were first chosen for the bodyguard of the Viceroy of India, after them came the cavalry remounts and the artillery horses. Thoroughbreds and polo ponies went abroad also to meet the sporting needs of the British Army officers in India.

The result of the change is to be seen in the slump in prices. Today Australian horsese are offered at around a quarter of their old value. Most inland ranches run big bands of horses, many more than they need. Today the ranchers suddenly see these animals becoming liabilities, consuming valuable feed.

These large mobs of horses were mustered only when there was word of arrival of a horse-buyer. The work was brisk and dangerous, as the animals were rounded up over territory covered with fallen logs, crabholes and drought-cracks.

Hundreds of horses, many of them unbroken, were yarded for the inspection of one man who sat immaculate on the top rail of the corral. There would be thoroughbreds mixed with big-boned hardheads and polo ponies. There was dust in clouds and the shouts of men. The manager stood with his horse book open ready to provide a "case history" of any animal. Identification was easy because of the distinctive brand on each horse.

When all was ready a gate leading to a smaller corral was opened and a horse, singled out from the mob by a long, light pole, was driven in, the gate hurriedly closed. There the buyer would make his inspection, hear the history and markings of the horse, closely examine it and look at its teeth. This was merely a final look-over, the buyer had already made up his mind and wanted to confirm his opinion. On the newly-bought horses patches of hair are clipped and new brands applied. Then the horses were sent to the railroad for shipment to the port of departure.

Getting the new stock from Australia to India was a considerable task. They shipped them in stalls, with one man to attend to every 100 horses. Much of the work was done by coolies.

Five Professors Teach Equal of 2 Centuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The years five professors have served the University of Richmond add up to 209.

The President, F. W. Boatwright, has the longest record. He has been Professor of Romance Languages for the past 51 years.

Other veterans are Dr. Robert E. Gaines, Professor of Mathematics, 48 years; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Professor of History and Political Science, 43 years; William A. Harris, Professor of Greek and Latin, 37 years, and Dr. Robert E. Loving, Professor of Physics, 30 years.

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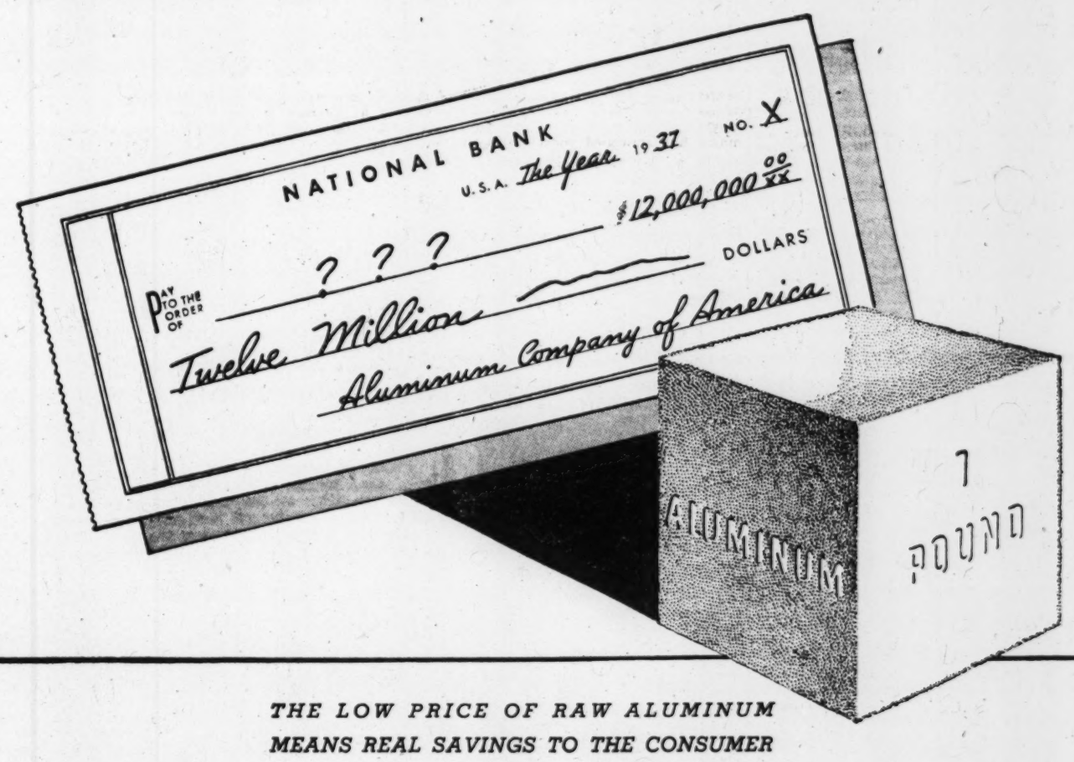

THE LOW PRICE OF RAW ALUMINUM MEANS REAL SAVINGS TO THE CONSUMER

● Last year several hundred different kinds of manufacturers, from toymakers to train builders, made articles of aluminum.

They bought more than half the metal they needed from concerns which make a business of reclaiming and selling "used" aluminum, and from other suppliers.

The aluminum and its alloys which we supplied in many convenient forms cost them $12,000,000 less than the same amount of metal would have cost them in 1929, and $21,000,000 less than in 1926.

How were these large savings accomplished?

The aluminum was extracted from the same kind of ore as in 1929 and in 1926.

The same basic processes were employed.

On an average, the workers in our plants received about 30% more for making a pound of aluminum in 1937 than they did in 1929.

The clear saving of many millions of dollars was the direct result of scientific research, organized to seek every possible efficiency and economy in production. Much money was spent in improving plants and equipment so that every pound of aluminum could benefit by these discoveries.

The hope of selling more aluminum was a guiding motive for all this effort and investment.

But who got the $12,000,000 of savings? It went to the *users* of aluminum — to the manufacturers who make things and to you who buy them.

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AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

ALCOA ALUMINUM

Surprising Gains by Dewey Encourage New York GOP

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 1—Political forecasts were askew in New York today as Thomas E. Dewey, the New York County prosecutor whose racket busting in the bailiwick of Tammany Hall has won him national fame, made his final appeal to upstate areas for the Empire State Governorship to mass acclaim. Well launched now on a campaign which has attracted a straw vote of close to 50-50 proportions with his formidable Democratic opponent, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, he is convincing observers that if the trend continued in his favor, he definitely has a chance.

The major battleground of the campaign lies in New York City, where Republican candidates for the Governorship have been unable to overcome democratic pluralities for 16 years. Meanwhile, the applause—amounting almost to hero worship—that is meeting Mr. Dewey on this last thrust into the traditionally Republican upstate area is astounding even his own following. Men, women and children jostle one another at each stop in the effort to get a glimpse of the 1938 Republican standardbearer.

Corruption Chief Target

Mr. Dewey continues to get his major effects from his fire on corrupt Democratic political machines in the State's urban areas and he is giving everything he has to this issue most closely associated with his reputation.

At the same time, he struck out directly today at a major question mark over his candidacy, concerning whether he would be any more content to serve out his four-year term as Governor, if elected, than he has been to conclude the four-year term of New York County District Attorney, to which he was elected last year. Constantly projected, in the event of his victory in this Commonwealth, as a Presidential possibility of the first water for 1940, he gave unconditional reply that he would fill his four-year term if elected Governor, "regardless of what happens in other fields."

Eight Years on Job

"I've spent eight years in New York County on one job," he said, referring to his beginnings as a Prosecutor in the Federal District Attorney's office there. "The main part of that job is finished. It will take at least four years to revitalize the Government of the State."

The statement was another form of his campaign argument that organized crime now has been eliminated in Manhattan, but that there are not energetic prosecutors in other parts of the State. In short, he believes it is futile to attempt to stifle organized crime within a County boundary when supine or corrupt prosecuting agencies in nearby jurisdictions offer haven to fleeing racketeers pending clearing of the way to a return to the old stamping grounds.

This featured his weekly radio broadcast last night and its emphasis on current headlines on lax law enforcement in Kings County. Mr. Dewey again stressed to a statewide radio audience that no democratic State Administration could be expected to clean up such a situation effectively, continuing an arraignment of the alliance between politics and crime which has made his canvass the triumphal march of a popular hero.

Reviewing the Kings County situation, which has resulted in the supersession of District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan by a special prosecutor, John Harlen Amen, Mr. Dewey again demonstrated his familiarity with the nicknames of the racket world to a cheering audience. There had been a "direct pipeline" from the underworld to the Kings County District Attorney's office, he asserted. He charged that evidence is now before the Governor showing that an assistant's price to fix a case was $100; that even then he had to "split with the fixer who carried the money," and that in a larceny case "the price was a little higher."

He criticized the terms under which Governor Lehman had appointed Mr. Amen as the Governor's third intervention in Kings County.

"The prosecutor is limited to a narrow field," he said. "He has been permitted to look only into official corruption and the theft of police records, no power to investigate racketeering. No power to investigate organized crime. No power to deliver the largest County in the State from the grip of organized crime."

He reeled off the roster of what he charged were the underworld associates of District Attorney Geoghan as men who have "operated with immunity in Brooklyn."

Dewey Fixes the Blame

"The reason lies deep in a corrupt and contented political system," he declared. "Organized crime cannot exist without an alliance with politics, scandal after scandal is only the symptom of a system which this year must bring to an end.

"No single County Prosecutor can break this alliance. No party controlled by corrupt political machines can do the job. Political monopoly, too long in power, becomes a political racket. This year we shall stamp out the racket."

Dewey Speaks Twice

Mr. Dewey made two speeches here last night, one a radio address; the other in Lincoln Auditorium, where he declared the Republican Party stood ready to reassert its leadership in New York. He voiced confidence that on Nov. 8 the electorate would "vote to stamp out political monopoly and political racketeering."

"The drums of victory are beating throughout the State," he declared, "they are beating out the call for new vigor, new energy in the State Government. Their call shall be answered. On Nov. 8 the people will place their leadership in militant, progressive Republicanism."

The Republican candidate then addressed himself primarily to the farmers, declaring there were "many farm problems still crying for solution," and repeating what he said last week about the farm income in New York failing to keep up with the farm income in the rest of the country.

Farm Program

"The Republican Party will continue its progressive policy of supporting New York State's agriculture," he continued. "Conservation of the soil is a problem government must face. Rural electrification can and must be encouraged by the State. The State must expand its program of farm-to-market roads. It must at the same time protect the vast investment in highways that need repair.

"Agriculture and industry are dependant on each other. Industry in recent years has tended more and more toward expansion through scientific research. The fruits of such research have gradually opened its outlets to the products of agriculture. We should increase diversification of farm products in order to take advantage of such new outlets. Diversification can and must be encouraged by the State.

"Chemical research in recent years has found new commercial uses for agricultural products. Some new automobiles will be equipped with dashboards made of cornstalks. One third of the fabric in some of the clothing you will wear next year will be made from wool from the back of a sheep; the other two thirds will come from milk, transformed to wool fabric by a new chemical process. The buttons on some of your clothes right now are made from milk that has passed through the hands of the chemists.

New Industrial Outlets

"These are only a few of the outlets the scientists have found for the fruits of agriculture. Every day new industrial outlets are being discovered. In order to take the fullest advantage of these new industrial markets for the products of our farms, we must diversify those products.

"These are some of the problems that confront agriculture in this State today. To their solution I shall bring all the energy and vigor at my command. I shall seek a solution to these problems through carefuly considered methods arrived at after discussions with leaders of the farm groups."

Mr. Dewey's reception in Syracuse obviously brought great cheer to him and Republican leaders. A big crowd met him at the New York Central Railway station and accompanied him to his hotel, where they jammed the lobby, giving him the warmest kind of reception. Indeed, it was an enthusiastic, cheering crowd that greeted him not only here but all along his route from New York City to Syracuse.

Smooths the Path of Farm Finance

© Harris & Ewing

Forrest F. Hill Takes Oath as Farm Credit Administrator

Mr. Hill was administered the oath by Miss Elsie England, secretary to the FCA General Counsel. He succeeds William I. Myers, who returned to teaching at Cornell University.

Parliament Meets to Grapple With British Defense Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

effects of the Munich Agreement, Mr. Chamberlain by implication criticized the broadcasts of Winston Churchill and Former Premier Lloyd George to the United States on Oct. 16 and 25.

Deprecates Statements

"I do strongly deprecate," he said, "statements made by persons in responsible or even irresponsible positions who take opportunties to broadcast to the world or to other countries in particular that their own country is in a state of decadence." He said pointedly that he was not referring to Mr. Attlee.

The Rome Accord was designed to provide a comprehensive settlement of all conflicts of British and Italian interests in the Mediterranean, Africa, the Near East, and Spain. It provided for British recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and for complete Italian withdrawal from Spain after the civil war and Italy's assurances that it had no territorial or political aims in Spain.

Mr. Chamberlain refused to be drawn into discussion today of his reasons for deciding to make the accord effective, but it was believed the decision was based on Premier Mussolini's recent withdrawal of 10,000 Italian troops from Spain.

"Settlement of the Spanish question" was made a prerequisite to enforcement of the treaty when it was signed.

Defense Problem Faced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—The British Parliament on re-assembling today after its summer vacation finds itself confronted with a number of problems, among which stand out those of defense at home and relations with totalitarian powers abroad.

These two questions are interdependent, because it is a stock-in-trade allegation of the Opposition that if a bolder policy had been pursued toward Germany and Italy, the need for re-armament would have been much less pressing than the majority of political opinion now admits to be the case.

Even today only those Parliamentary groups which in the past have been least inclined to attempt to curb the enterprises of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, appear to realize the full implications of the fact that British rearmament—despite the immense sums of money that are being spent upon it—is still proceeding at far too leisurely a pace to be likely at all soon to overtake what is being done in this direction by potential enemies elsewhere.

Anderson Appointment

The appointment of Sir John Anderson as Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet is generally regarded as a move in the right direction. However, the fact that he is to occupy a position which is normally regarded as a sinecure robs the appointment of some of the political importance that otherwise might be attached to it. It is understood that he is to reorganize the anti-aircraft and civilian defense services in which defects recently disclosed have created a measure of alarm. Nevertheless it is suspected that he may be unable to effect the fundamental reforms required in the absence of more extensive powers than have hitherto been conferred for rendering these essential services efficient.

The other two Cabinet changes—namely substituting Viscount Runciman for Viscount Hailsham in the post of Lord President of the Council and confirming Mr. Malcolm Macdonald in joint charge of the place he has already held for some time as Secretary of State for Dominions as well as Secretary of State for Colonies—are stigmatized in opposition circles as mere departmental readjustments. Moreover, they do very little toward effecting that broadening of the basis of Government which progressives, alike among the Government's supporters and in the Opposition, have long been demanding.

Opposition Stand

Opposition indictment of the Government extends to all branches of policy. On the problem of defense at home, the nature of the Labor Opposition position has been indicated clearly by Lord Strabolgi. Speaking for Labor in the House of Peers on Oct. 4, he said, "If you are going to ask us to help in your rearmament or to give up many of our liberties to provide the men, we will not do it if you are going to take this country into a new Holy Alliance which in effect is an enlarged anti-Comintern pact."

In other words the Government is up against a situation in which the main body of the Opposition will help it to speed up defense measures only upon terms. This might not be serious if rearmament were either not regarded as absolutely essential for the public safety or if it could be effected to an adequate extent without Labor co-operation. But neither of these two conditions exists.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, therefore, has no alternative but to endeavor to so shape his foreign policy as to carry Labor with him upon it. This affords a key to understanding much that might otherwise be obscure in the situation with which the House of Commons is confronted. It accounts in the first place for recent consultations at 10 Downing Street at which Mr. Clement R. Attlee and other Opposition leaders have been called in. It accounts also for much coming and going between Government supporters and such influential Conservatives as Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden who have not of late seen eye to eye with the Cabinet.

United Front Desired

Mixed up in all this there has been much intriguing against Mr. Chamberlain's leadership. More potent, however, has been a feeling that the political situation is so serious that somehow or other a united national front must be secured for meeting it.

There are, nevertheless, numerous other important problems pending. One of the chief of them concerns the future of Palestine on which serious consultations have been going forward.

Yet another contentious matter concerns action the Government is being called upon to take to prevent some existing legislation, known as the "Official Secrets Acts" from being applied to purposes foreign to the intentions with which they were originally framed. A "select" committee's report has recently been prepared for Parliament on a case where Mr Duncan Sandys, a Conservative M. P., complained of the use made of these Acts to restrict his own freedom of political action. But more serious than this is the fact that the British newspaper press as a whole is by no means satisfied that the Acts in question have not also been employed to interfere with legitimate journalistic enterprise.

Penal Reform

Legislative measures that are coming on include Penal Reform, help for agriculture, and the reorganization of the cotton industry.

The Penal Reform measure is sponsored by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary. It is mainly to implement recommendations made by a Departmental Committee which reported in 1932. The chief reforms proposed are to set up a more enlightened prison system directed to the regeneration as opposed to the punishment of the offender, and to enable persons who have become habitual offenders to be kept in preventive custody under humanitarian conditions.

The main measures to help farming are sponsored by Mr. William S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture. They are to endeavor by means of improved marketing arrangements to halt the flight from agriculture that is now going on, the area under cultivation having been falling heavily owing to the present unprofitable nature of farming.

The Cotton Bill is to help much depressed Lancashire by authorizing such control of production and sales as may reduce uneconomic price-cutting now going on.

The latter part of the session is to be devoted to the national budget. This presents greater difficulties than usual in consequence of the enormous expenditure that is being incurred upon armaments. At least £25,000,000—equivalent to 6d in the £1 on income tax—is a sum to be added to the estimates for the partial mobilization effected in the crisis of September. Here the main political contention revolves around the question of the extent to which future generations ought to be called upon to pay for commitments which make no permanent addition to the wealth of the community as a whole.

Mexico Takes New Place in the Sun

"Mexico for the Mexicans"

Eleventh of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

MEXICO, D. F.—The most complete turnover which has occurred in Mexican affairs within the past year has been in international relations. From a place of comparative obscurity Mexico has leaped into the limelight as a result of her differences with the chancelleries of the United States, Great Britain, and Holland and a subsequent change in the status of her relations with Germany.

From the beginning of the Cardenas Administration in 1934 until January of this year relations between the United States and Mexico were most cordial. Mexico was aptly called "the show-window of the 'good neighbor' policy" and was used as such by the State Department to demonstrate the sincerity of that program of sympathetic co-operation.

The abrupt and surprising increase of import tariffs in January, in direct opposition to Secretary Hull's principle of increasing trade by lowering tariffs, was the first stone to crash into the "show window." Since then the oil expropriation and continued division of American agricultural holdings in order to provide land for peons, culminating in an exchange of decidedly stiff notes between the two Governments has badly cracked the "show window" and clearly demonstrated that being a "good neighbor" is a dual responsibility.

Mexico's relations with Great Britain had also been increasingly friendly. They reached the peak of amicability when, one year ago, enormous concessions were granted to the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell, to exploit the incalculably rich Poza Rica zone outside of Tampico.

Ruined by Oil Seizure

This friendly co-operation by which both nations profited was destroyed by the expropriation of the foreign oil properties in which Great Britain held a $250,000,000 stake as compared with the United States' $150,000,000 investment. The ministers of the two countries were promptly withdrawn and extreme antagonism between the two nations has existed since. A similar impasse developed with the Dutch.

Among the most positive pronouncements made by the Cardenas Administration throughout its incumbency have been the repeated attacks upon the fascist nations. These have been made both here and at Geneva, when Mexico has taken every opportunity to attack Germany, Japan, and Italy for their wars of aggression and the policies upheld by their dictator governments. Yet, faced with a choice between choking economically or altering his international policy, Cardenas chose the latter. He began to sell oil where he could, and Germany was the chief buyer.

There has been a parallel decrease in Mexico's attacks upon Germany and an apparent effort is being made by Germany to cultivate friendship here. In a special newspaper supplement published to celebrate Mexico's Independence Day on Sept. 16, the majority of the advertising and good will messages were from German firms in Mexico. Likewise recent articles from Berlin have spoken of a "better understanding" between the two nations.

A Typical Viewpoint

As for the United States, a typical American viewpoint on the agitated Mexican scene was voiced by a recent visitor here. After discussing the matter briefly he shrugged his shoulders and said, "Oh, well, let the Mexicans run their own business!" This, I believe, represents a liberal American attitude which does not believe in meddling in the affairs of other nations. It is, in brief, the expression of the doctrine of isolation which is so dear to the hearts of the American nation.

Yet as the United States emerges from a strictly provincial preoccupation with its own affairs and realizes that the advantage of world trade also implies the duty of understanding, the consciousness is dawning that if it is to be a world power it must act as one.

The logical expansion for American trade and diplomacy is throughout Latin America. Latin American nations in general are characterized by vast resources, under-population and lack of capital. The leaven necessary to loose these resources has been foreign money and the United States has supplied this to the amount of $4,000,000,000 (dollars). A shrug cannot solve the problem of how to protect that amount of money and keep it working.

Mexico provides an excellent illustration of what happens to foreign trade when internal politics estrange two nations. United States exports to Mexico during the first seven months of 1937 amounted to $64,779,000 (dollars). They decrased for the same period of 1938 to $37,875,000. In other words employment for makers of farm machinery in Illinois, of motorcars in Michigan and oil well supplies in Pennsylvania fell proportionately as $26,904,000 dollars worth of trade was lost.

Government Heavy Loser

Mexico too has suffered as this business was shut off. The Government lost in import taxes, the public works program, mines and oil wells suffered from lack of machinery and replacements, and merchants' shelves grew empty.

Many events have pointed to increasing concern in Washington as to the increased penetration of German, Japanese and Italian trade in Latin America and a determination to check the transplantation of the Fascist ideologies. The one sure way to offset this influence is for a clearer understanding to exist between the United States and Latin America through the adoption of principles and pacts for Inter-American co-operation and welfare.

The problem of social interests is the hardest to solve and the one which may be the last in reaching a successful conclusion. This is principally because of the obvious racial and cultural differences between North Americans and the Latin Americans. Language alone provides a barrier, and the matters of temperaments, of social conventions and forms are of first consideration.

The only solution to these questions will be found in social interchange through travel and education. What can be accomplished by this is found in the concrete example of the greatly increased interest and understanding between individual citizens of the United States and Mexico since the opening of the Pan-American Highway only two years ago. When this highway is extended on into South America and the service of railroads, boats, and airlines further increased the social isolation of the Americas will begin to dissolve.

Only when the economic, political, and social relationships of the American nations are clarified and placed on a basis of sound understanding will the real meaning of a "Good Neighbor" be defined and enjoyed by all. In the meantime the example of Mexico carrying forth its nationalistic program in opposition to its former allies and to the detriment of both has emphasized the need for co-operation and respect in international as well as personal affairs.

Betty Kirk

Agreement on Land By Mexico Expected

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 1

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said today he hoped an agreement satisfactory both to the United States and to Mexico soon could be reached on the question of Mexico's expropriation of American agrarian lands. Discussions are progressing, he said, adding that he will see the Mexican Ambassador this afternoon on the subject.

History of Ford Development Outrivals That of Hollywood

Motors and Motorways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the automotive stage upon which 1939 Fords are being prepared for their initial public inspection tomorrow throughout the United States is a story of engineering achievement that rivals Hollywood in the creation of hand-made hurricanes, synthetic sandstorms and home-blown blizzards.

The background for this story, according to Ford Motor Car Company officials, is a huge weather tunnel large enough to house a continental transportation bus through which every Ford car passes for rigid tests under every conceivable whim of the elements. A 500-ton refrigerating machine sends the red liquid line on the thermometer down to 20 degrees below zero when desired. Or a 70-mile-an-hour gale, can be produced while the car is operating at a road speed of 70 miles an hour.

Air in this laboratory can be made arid or humid, atmospheric pressure can be increased to simulate conditions on mountain roads or below sea level and cars can be called upon at a moment's notice to weather mists, rain, sleet, sand or dust storm. Such is the automobile manufacturer's desire to produce a car as foolproof against the elements as possible.

The Little Things That Count

But that is only part of the story that results today in the production of rugged automobiles with the endurance of camels on the desert and the stamina of mules on mountain roads. The other part concerns the development of instruments of such power and sensitivity that they readily measure irregularities in automobile parts that are finer than a hair on the human head.

The answer to the problem of measuring the degree of smoothness of any individual automobile part was found by engineers in the profilometer which revealed that even the once so-called "satin-finish" was really like a piece of sandpaper under the visual magnifications of the new machine. Adjustable to a wide range of surfaces, the profilometer can magnify a hair to the proportions of a fallen log 15 feet in length.

Amplifications are seen only in the movements of a diamond-headed pointer which tips up and down according to the irregularities of the surface, setting up an electric current that is either strong or weak, according to the height or depth of the irregularities.

To build a degree of silence into the new cars, engineers have employed the technique of scientific sleuths equipped with stethoscopes, microphones and vibration analyzers. A sound level meter converts the noise into an electric current which is stepped up by an amplifier and measured by a voltmeter.

A directional baffle tells from which part of the car the noise comes and a sound frequency analyzer narrows a sound down to a part or panel vibrating according to a certain frequency when struck.

One of the problems confronting engineers in the weather tunnel was the sensitivity to temperatures of the voltage regulator on generators, also the electrolyte in the battery. To function properly, the voltage regulator should be at the same temperature as the battery. Engineers were asked to make tests throughout the range of temperatures and to locate the right spot in the car for the voltage regulator. And they found it. While this was not a major problem, it helped to make the car trouble-free.

Then came the matter of choosing a radiator calculated for a certain capacity. But would this radiator work in Rangoon, Sitka, or Kobe? Into the weather tunnel went the car to be tried out in steaming heat, bitter cold and the rarified atmosphere found on mountain tops. When the tests were over the engineers knew without doubt that the cooling system could cope with weather conditions everywhere.

The weather tunnel also helps in perfecting heaters, defrosters, and air-conditioning systems.

* * *

The N. Y. Auto Show

Four decades of automotive progress will be seen in the 1939 national automobile show in New York, opening Nov. 11. Twenty-six exhibitors will display several hundred passenger models and dozens of concerns will show the latest improvements in accessories, bodies and servicing equipment.

As usual, the show will be under the sponsorship of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, with a show committee headed by Byron C. Foy. Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Association, will again serve as show manager. Doors open on Nov. 11 at 2 p. m. and close at 11. On all other days the hours will be 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m., excepting Sunday, Nov. 13, when the hours are noon to 11 p. m.

Average price of automobiles this year will be $55 less than the cost of an automobile in the boom days of 1928 to 1929, and the quality, convenience and comfort are far more advanced. The important thing to the motorist is that every year more value is given for every dollar expended.

Politics and Municipal Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

Wisconsin or between cities within those states. Tires made in Ohio cities carry to far-away points the very industry which created them.

Tax Exemptions

The growing list of tax exemptions was pointed out as a serious threat to local government finance. The first and greatest exemption, Mr. Chatters declared, comes through faulty and inequitable real estate assessment for the imposition of local taxes.

In another general session where municipal financing problems were discussed, Howard P. Jones, Executive Director of the National Municipal League, gave a review of the effects of tax limitation laws in the eight States where they have been adopted—Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia. In Ohio and Michigan, where industrial development has brought about a highly complex urban civilization, the effect of these tax limitaton laws has been serious, he said.

Financial Evasion

"A study of overall tax limitation reveals that, paradoxically, tax limitation has not limited, or if it has limited today, it has passed on to-day's financial problems to tomorrow," Mr. Jones declared. "At every point where the shoe has seriously pinched, there has been evasion, usually in the form of unsound fiscal policies. In cities under overall tax limitation laws, home rule has become a mockery since the municipality has lost control over its very life-blood—its revenues. Overall tax limitation strikes at the heart of local self-government—the right of every community to provide for itself the service it desires and is willing to pay for."

In the round table discussion on housing, Hugh Pomeroy, Field Consultant of the National Association of Housing Officials, told the city officials that Federal subsidies for public housing will be necessary until such time as private enterprise can produce housing which will eliminate slum areas.

Prize Soaping of Windows Cuts Hallowe'en Mischief

ITASCA, Ill. (AP)—Itasca's children soaped the village store windows Oct. 31—for cash prizes—and the police force decided this unique scheme for curbing Hallowe'en vandalism was a success.

"There was no damage to speak of," said F. H. Franzen, chief of police.

Postmaster George Pfaff worked out the plan, whereby children who entered the window soaping contest signed pledges to commit no other devilry. Merchants awarded the prizes.

World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

featured. The round tables Nov. 9 on "America's Responsibility in the Pacific"—"World Co-operation or tional Security" and "Practical Coercion?"—"What Constitutes Na-Peace Program for Churches and Religious Organizations," will meet and take final action in a late afternoon panel report to the convention.

Major Addresses

Major addresses will be delivered by Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, just returned from Europe, on "Economic Bases of World Peace"; Chester H. Rowell, journalist-statesman, on "The Press and World Peace"; and Dr. George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York, on "Race and World Peace."

An Armistice Day and Armistice Eve program and banquet feature addresses by the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, President of the World Alliance, American Council, and by Sir George Paish, the economist, at the Nov. 10 banquet.

The Churches peace program will be acted upon Nov. 10 at a meeting presided over by Rev. Edward L. Parsons. These topics are on the agenda: "International Friendship," "Education for Peace," and "Religious Co-operation."

Dr. E. Guy Talbut, long connected with the cause of peace, is in charge of the congress activities as Executive Secretary.

Author Turns Actor

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—J. B. Priestley last night made a successful bow as actor in his own play "When We Are Married." He played the role of a comic Yorkshire press photographer to the praise of the critics and applause of the audience.

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Federal Housing Anniversary: Prospects and Achievements

Anniversary of Housing Authority called start of new era for families of low income.

$600,000,000 of Federal funds found waiting to be put to work—Delay called advantageous.

A year ago today, the United States Housing Authority launched the Administration's program of slum clearance and low-cost housing. In this article, the man in charge of the program surveys the year and discusses the future.

By Nathan Straus

Administrator, United States Housing Authority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—For the millions of low-income families who have been unable to afford decent, safe, and sanitary homes, this anniversary heralds a new era. Within one short year the housing movement has developed from a dim hope and a handful of scattered though valuable experiments into a vigorous nationwide program of action.

The United States Housing Authority program is designed solely to benefit low-income families now living under substandard conditions. The projects are all initiated, built, and managed by local housing authorities set up under special State enabling legislation. The USHA cannot itself engage in construction: we act only as banker and adviser to the local authorities.

The USHA's financial assistance takes two forms. First, we make loans at low interest rates up to 90 per cent of the cost of the project. The other 10 per cent must be raised locally. And second, we contract to make annual contributions throughout the life of the project to insure that rents will be within reach of slumdwellers. Annual contributions must also be made by the local authorities—usually in the form of tax exemption.

Familiar in Europe

This so-called "public housing program," although it may seem novel in America, is quite similar to the work successfully carried out on a large scale for many years in Europe.

One year ago there were only 46 local housing authorities in the entire country, and most of these, through no fault of their own, were inexperienced, inactive, and ill-staffed. Although the nation was honestly and directly concerned with the housing problem, there was little or no past evidence that American cities would be able to shoulder the burden of planning, constructing and operating low-rent housing projects.

Today, more than 200 communities, embracing more than 33 million people, have Housing Authorities participating or preparing to participate in the low-rent housing program.

Obstacles Overcome

As a result, $574,361,000 has already been set aside by the USHA for use by 142 local Housing Authorities; 52 have already signed loan contracts and are now busily engaged in buying land, approving architectural blue prints, awarding contracts, and laying foundations for the first of the 150,000 or more homes which will be built under the USHA's $800,000,000 low-rent housing program.

During the past year, the USHA and the local Housing Authorities have succeeded in overcoming a number of obstacles. Most important of all, the twin spectres of high costs and high rents have finally been laid to rest. The United States Housing Act set a $4,000 ceiling above costs, with $5,000 allowed for cities over a half million population. Yet in the first 43 cities for which loan contracts have been approved, the average estimated net construction cost per dwelling unit has been only about $3,200.

Despite the lowness of the costs, the construction of low-rent housing projects will be of a quality that will insure low maintenance and repair costs. Every home thus far approved will be built to last at least 60 years.

Economies Sought

The local authorities assisted by the USHA technical staff, have lost no opportunity to effect economies.

As for rents in low-rent housing projects, the facts are equally outstanding. The cost of operation, which is a far greater factor in determining rents than is generally realized, is being reduced to a minimum.

In addition, annual contributions from the USHA and from the local governments in the form of tax exemption will help to bring rents down to an all-time low. In smaller towns the rents (excluding utility charges) will average from about $2 to $3.50 per room a month and in the larger northern cities, from about $3.50 to $5. The projects will all be within reach of families earning from $400 and $500 to $1,000 or $1,100 a year—families for whom private industry has never found it profitable to build.

CHICAGO—Six hundred million dollars of Federal funds which cannot be put to work. Unusual to say the least. But in effect it's true. And the situation in the low-cost housing field here provides something of an answer to an astonished "why"?

The money is that which was turned over to the U. S. Housing Authority for slum rehabilitation and low-cost housing projects. Altogether $800,000,000 was allotted to the work when the Authority was organized on Nov. 1, 1937. Now, at the end of its first year, only $200,000,000 of this has actually been contracted for. Some $400,000,000 more, it is true, has been "earmarked", for projects in certain cities, but the cities haven't yet qualified, or asked, for the money. And the Authority is in effect pleading with them to come and get it.

Chicago has asked $10,000,000 for a Negro housing project. But, it is explained here, it was decided to proceed with that particular piece of work simply because it was already under way. The Housing Division of the old PWA started it under the program whereby the Government did the whole thing, provided all the money. Work was stopped when it was determined that the Government didn't have the right to condemn needed property. The City then sought to take advantage of the new U. S. Housing Authority's offer to provide 90 per cent of the capital needed if the local authority put up 10 per cent, and agreed also to contribute annually an amount equal to at least 20 per cent of an additional sum put up by the Government as an annual subsidy to make low rentals possible. It is this additional annual subsidy contribution which, it is found, is least understood, and which in fact looms largest in the way of carrying out the projects. It was, anyway, found useless here to try to get the local share of the capital fund on this basis.

State Legislation Sought

The Authority then sought State legislation to allow the City to let such projects go tax free to make up the necessary local annual contribution. The Legislature didn't think it worth while, either, to give up this money, but it did pass a law making a sole exception in the case of the negro project because this already was so far along.

There is still earmarked in Washington an additional $6,000,000, though, for Chicago. That the City doesn't ask for this, in spite of pleas by Administrator Nathan Straus to "come and get it," is due simply to its inability or unwillingness to put up its share.

Failure to take advantage of this offer of Federal funds is elsewhere due to the lack of local housing authorities, and the lack of, or inadequate, legislation. There are now altogether more than 200 such local authorities, and the USHA incidentally points with reasonable pride to the fact that a year ago there were only 46. Where there are no local authorities there are no proper facilities to proceed with a program, and to accept and use Federal funds. Many of the local authorities that have been formed are in States which lack proper legislation. Beyond that, the presence of both proper legislation and the local authority isn't enough to overcome objections.

Sources of Objection

Opposition, to take Chicago for an example again, comes from real estate folks, builders, bankers, from those who object to subsidies and sometimes from residents in areas where such projects are proposed. But, of course, not all real estate brokers or builders or bankers by any means object. It is in fact impossible to locate the sources of objection other than to say it comes from "among" such groups.

The National Association of Housing Officials here points out that the housing program is in a transitional period. They note that previously the Government supplied all the money with no strings, but that now it requires locally 10 per cent of the capital, and a long-time subsidy, and puts all the responsibility up to the local people. There is naturally more reluctance to accept money under these new conditions, they say. The Association says too that objection from private real estate, building, and financing interests is gradually disappearing.

Most housing experts, it is found, are not so disappointed at the apparent slow pace of the work as are some folks in Washington. Some in fact say they think Mr. Straus is pushing it too fast, that more education and a sounder building program are needed. It is pointed out that there is a natural tendency for political sources to want to get Federal funds out into the field at this time, but that from the standpoint of a sound housing program it is better to go slow.

On the other hand, there is a sizable nonpolitical demand for a larger, immediate distribution of money for the sole purpose of providing jobs.

Warnings Criticized

Warnings, such as that issued in Milwaukee recently by Miss Catherine Bauer, regional research director for USHA, that Wisconsin cities must move at top speed if they are to share in the $800,000,000, implying that there won't be any money left if they don't hurry—are held by many impartial experts in this field to be unwarranted.

It is pointed out that while there is about $200,000,000 yet unearmarked, that amount alone would go far, and anyway, it is asked, what about the other $400,000,000 that is earmarked but not asked for. In the case of Chicago there is no indication that the $6,000,000 still coming to it is going to be used here for some time. What, in the meantime, is to become of that money?

Accompanying each loan contract today is an annual contributions contract in which the Authority promises to make annual contributions to the local housing projects of not more than what on the basis of today's loan rate figures amounts to 3¼ per cent of the total cost. The local authority in turn must contribute an amount equal to at least 20 per cent of the Federal offering. This is an outright subsidy for the admitted purpose of making it possible to put the rentals at a figure which low income groups can afford. Mr. Straus points out that the law limits, however, the amount which can be spent annually on such contributions to $28,000,000, which in effect, he says actually limits the total money available for 90 per cent loans to about $650,000,000. This, though, is assuming that all the money earmarked is put into use which, observers here note, is not likely.

Improvement Noted

Meanwhile housing educational work proceeds, and the legislative situation improves. With the recent Georgia Supreme Court decision upholding constitutionality of the State Housing Authorities Law and the State Housing Co-operation Act, nine state tribunals have passed favorably on the validity of various provisions of public housing legislation. These states are Georgia, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Florida, and South Carolina.

New York City leads the list in housing activity with $30,000,000 used and $23,000,000 still earmarked. Detroit is next with $16,564,000 approved, and $8,436,000 earmarked, Boston next with $24,000,000 earmarked, Baltimore fourth with $21,591,000 approved and $1,409,000 earmarked, and Philadelphia fifth with $15,118,000 approved and $6,882,000 earmarked.

Texas Student Launches Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A young pre-law student has launched a move to change the form of government of San Antonio. The press has taken cognizance of his efforts.

Floyd McGown, Jr., who started his campaign for a city-manager plan of government for the city through the Young Democrats club, explained that he got the inspiration while preparing a paper in an English course. The more he studied the experiences of over 400 cities that had tried the plan, the more he thought it would meet his own city's need for a more efficient, business-like administration.

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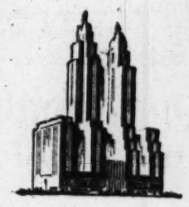

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Interesting Football Week End for Local Spectators—Eddie Shore Still Unsigned

Two 'Big Ten' Elevens Visit City Same Day

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Well thumbed pages of past football history fail to bring to light a single occasion in which two members of the Big Ten have invaded this fair city. There have been several visits from Big Ten elevens, particularly in the Harvard Stadium, where Purdue, Indiana, and Michigan have played, but to view two Big Ten elevens on the same week end, really is something.

The University of Chicago team visits the Stadium to do battle with the Harvards and Indiana will be visiting Fenway Park for a contest with Boston College. Neither of the visitors has set the gridiron world ablaze, but of the two, Indiana has the more impressive record although it has not won a game.

The Hoosiers have gone through a much more difficult schedule than that of the Maroons and while they have not won, they have had some close battles with good teams. Their record for the season is as follows: a 6-0 loss to Ohio State and the Buckeyes are good; a 12-2 loss to Bob Zuppke's Illinois eleven; a scoreless tie with the Cornhuskers of Nebraska; a 13-6 loss to Kansas State and a close 6-0 defeat at the hands of Wisconsin.

Coach Shaughnessy, has a green Maroon team and went through the early part of the schedule minus important players for ineligible reasons. They lost in succession to Michigan, 45-7, Iowa 27-14, Ohio State 42-7, and defeated De Pauw University, 34-14, last Saturday. They opened the season with a scoreless tie against Bradley.

Comparable records of all four teams, Indiana, Boston College, Harvard and Chicago must give the Hoosier-B. C. game at Fenway the banner as the better football game. Boston College has not been defeated and while the visitors, under the coaching of Bo McMillan, bring no great record, the game has better prospects. Both Harvard and Chicago entered the victory column last Saturday for the first time. The Crimson, of course, has played a more difficult schedule than the Maroons.

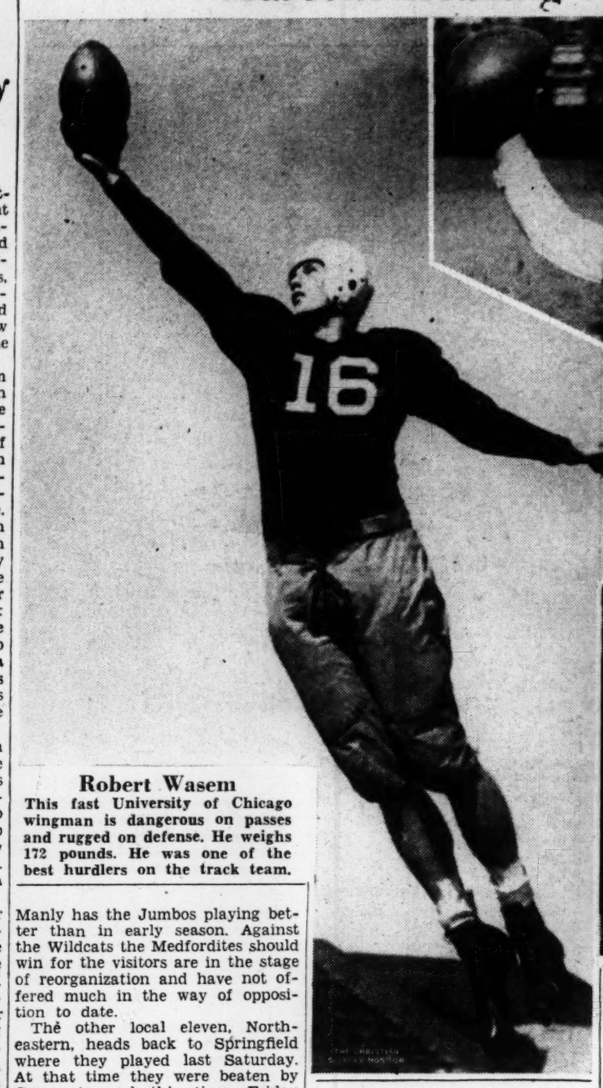
Indiana will bring its tremendous band to add color to the game at Fenway. Brilliantly dressed, the Hoosier band, 128 in number, is listed to give a drill on Boston Common at 10:15 Saturday morning and then march back to the Hotel Kenmore where it will give a radio concert over the Yankee network beginning at 11:30.

Saturday also marks the return of the battered and disillusioned Boston University Terriers. They will play at Nickerson field against the southern invaders known as the Tampa Spartans. Fortunately for B. U., Tampa should not be too good, for they have been beaten by Miami 32-7 Cincinnati 7—6 and Florida 33—0. The Terriers have fallen way below expectations this season and Coach Pat Hanley is having his troubles re-establishing his forces.

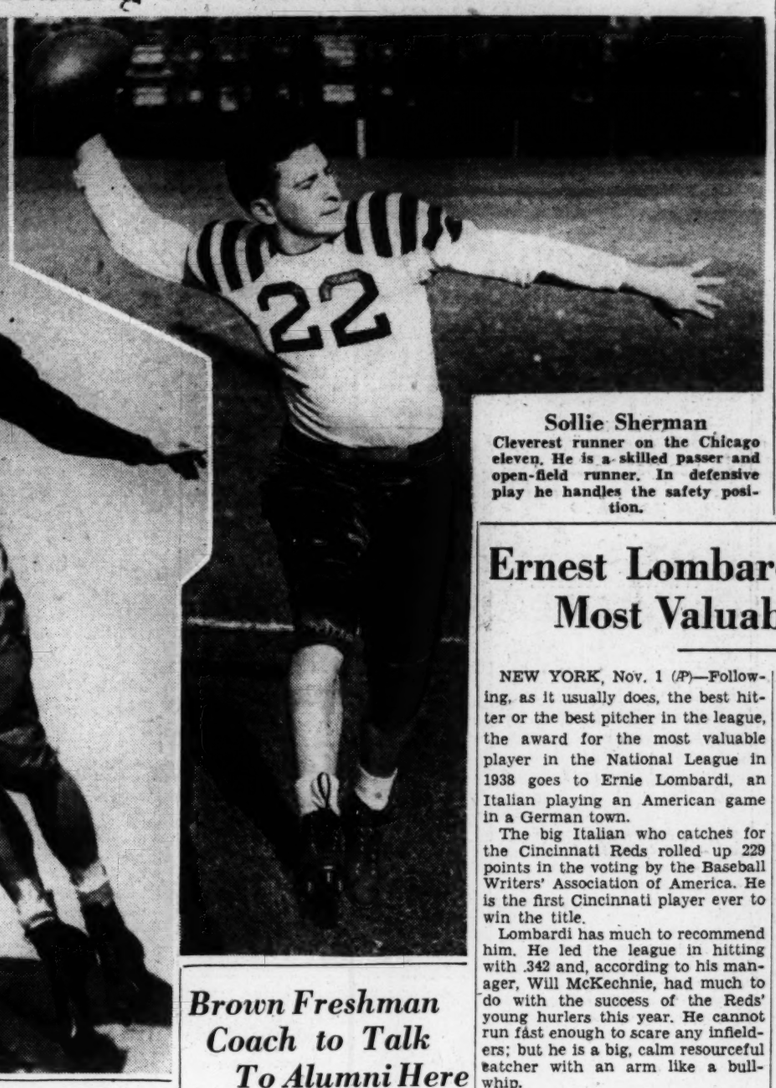
A much improved Tufts football team will be host to the University of New Hampshire team and Lew Manly has the Jumbos playing better than in early season. Against the Wildcats the Medfordites should win for the visitors are in the stage of reorganization and have not offered much in the way of opposition to date.

The other local eleven, Northeastern, heads back to Springfield where they played last Saturday. At that time they were beaten by Gymnasts and this time, Friday night to be exact, they clash with American International, an old rival on the Husky schedule. The Jimmy Dunn proteges have completed their home season and after Friday they have only one game left, against Upsala, on the road.

Maroons Heading for Harvard Stadium



Robert Wasem
This fast University of Chicago wingman is dangerous on passes and rugged on defense. He weighs 172 pounds. He was one of the best hurdlers on the track team.



Sollie Sherman
Cleverest runner on the Chicago eleven. He is a skilled passer and open-field runner. In defensive play he handles the safety position.

Decathlon Star In Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Nov. 1

Glenn Morris, who became a movie Tarzan after winning the Olympic declathon championship, turned to professional football today as a means of earning a living.

The tall track and field ace, who once played end in the Rocky Mountain Conference, has been signed by the Hollywood Stars for their game with the Los Angeles Bulldogs.

Harvard Soccer Team in Lead

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1 (AP)—Through its victory over Springfield last week Harvard's soccer team remained in undisputed possession of first place in the N. E. Intercollegiate Soccer League standing with a record of four straight triumphs.

League statistics, released by T. W. Taylor of Brown, Secretary-Treasurer, also showed Hammarstrom of Wesleyan as the league's leading scorer with 10 goals. Tied for second are Bailey of Dartmouth and Mendel of Harvard.

League standing:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Total Pts.	P. C
Harvard	4	0	0	8	1.000
Wesleyan	5	1	0	10	.833
Williams	3	1	0	6	.750
Yale	3	1	0	6	.750
Dartmouth	4	2	0	8	.666
Springfield	2	1	1	5	.625
Amherst	2	2	0	4	.500
Mass. State	1	2	1	3	.375
Brown	1	3	0	2	.250
Trinity	0	3	0	0	.000
Conn. State	0	3	0	0	.000
M. I. T.	0	3	0	0	.000
Tufts	0	3	0	0	.000

Games scheduled for week ending Nov. 5:

Tuesday, Nov. 1—Brown vs. Yale; Wednesday, Nov. 2—Harvard vs. M. I. T.; Saturday, Nov. 5—Amherst vs. Tufts; Brown vs. Harvard; Mass State vs. Trinity; Wesleyan vs. Williams.

Goal scorers:

Hammarstrom, Wesleyan	10
Bailey, Dartmouth	5
Mendel, Harvard	5
Gray, Springfield	4
Konstantinov, Springfield	4
Salom, Dartmouth	3
Herguth, M. I. T.	3
Harrington, Brown	3
Nichols, Williams	3
Munro, Springfield	3
Erickson, Yale	3

Twenty-Seven Ponies Arrive in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—With the arrival of 27 polo ponies, belonging to the Hurlingham Club of London, on the American Trader, yesterday, active preparations for the coming international match for the Westchester Cup between the United States and Great Britain got under way. The match is scheduled to take place at Meadow Brook next June.

It was one of the best allotment of polo ponies that has come to this country from England. Some of the horses belong to prominent British sportsmen, including Lord Cowdray, Major Harrison, and the Honorable Keith Rous, and have been loaned to the club, while others have been bought by Hurlingham for the various players.

Shortly after arrival the ponies were unloaded and transported by van to the Pope Stables, at East Williston, L. I., where they will join 41 other ponies already shipped from England. Sometime later this month the entire contingent will be sent to Del Monte, Calif., where they will be worked during the winter. Twelve grooms accompanied the latest arrivals.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Reports circulated of big shakeup in Philadelphia Athletics, involving sale of Lefty Grove to Boston and Mickey Cochrane to Detroit.

Big Six Conference

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Iowa State	3	0	45	27	1.000
Oklahoma	2	0	33	0	1.000
Kansas State	1	1	28	40	.500
Kansas	1	2	34	47	.333
Nebraska	0	3	17	35	.000

Brown Freshman Coach to Talk To Alumni Here

Brown's prospects of a gridiron triumph in the Yale Bowl Saturday will be forecast by Tom Gilbane '33, former football and track star now coaching the Bear freshman eleven, at the Brown Club of Boston's regular monthly luncheon Wednesday (Nov. 2), at 12:30 at the Chamber of Commerce.

Gilbane's Boston visit may be an omen of victory over the Elis. The Boston alumni welcomed D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry at their opening meeting here and the Bears came through with an impressive win over Harvard two days later.

Ed Place, President of the Brown Club of Boston, and winner of the Washburn all-round athletic award in 1924, will introduce Gilbane and also William J. Crooker '42, of Malden, this year's Boston Brown Club scholar. Crooker, a graduate of Malden High School, where he distinguished himself in scholarship, athletics and student activities, is currently playing center on Gilbane's freshman team.

Gilbane, one of the greatest centers ever to play for Brown, was a member of the eastern team in the 1933 East-West game in San Francisco. Winner of the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor shotput in 1933 and National A. A. U. champion in 1934, he previously went to California with a Brown delegation participating in the I. C. 4 A. outdoor championship at Berkeley in 1932. As a freshman at Brown, he won the New England intercollegiate freshman title in wrestling.

A key figure on Brown's great 1932 team that lost only to Colgate's undefeated, untied, unscored-on and uninvited team in the final game, Tom Gilbane paired with his brother, Bill, the captain, in backing up the line. Few combinations have made the impression in defensive operations that this fighting brother combination made in that season.

Following his graduation from Brown, Tom Gilbane coached at Westminster College in Pennsylvania. Alma Mater of Tuss McLaughry, and then returned to Providence to assume the head coaching post of the Brown freshman team a year ago. His Brown first-year team turned in a fine record last year, and has already made a sizeable contribution to this year's varsity, which will enter the Yale Bowl Saturday with a record of wins over Harvard, Lafayette, Rhode Island and Tufts and a single loss to Dartmouth's unbeaten forces.

Among the head table guests will be Alfred H. Gurney '07, secretary of the Associated Alumni, and Linus Travers '27, chairman of the Boston Club's Scholarship Committee.

Fred Plaisted Meets Kelly on Schuylkill

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (AP)—An oarsman who won his first race 71 years ago went down the Schuylkill River today to celebrate his birthday—by rowing another race over the famed mile-and-a-quarter National course.

He is Fred Plaisted, "Grand Old Man" of Philadelphia sport and one-time holder of the world's professional rowing championship. He seldom misses reeling off two to five miles on the river daily and claims, "I row better than I did 15 years ago."

Plaisted, who annually observes his birthday with a race, was pitted today against Jack Kelly, Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy. His anniversary rival for five years. Kelly won Olympic sculling honors for Philadelphia in 1920 and 1924.

At 18 Plaisted won his first race at San Francisco. He won the world's professional championship in Boston in 1877. Later he was associated with the coaching staffs of Harvard, Yale and Columbia.

Chicago Eleven Hitting Stride for Contest Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—After five weeks of learning its football the hard way, the University of Chicago football team, the greenest in the Big Ten at the start of the season, has hit its stride and faces Harvard at Boston Saturday. Weeks of seasoning and shuffling in games with Big Ten opponents, and the unscored-on champion of the Illinois conference, have sifted down a Maroon team with more confidence than at any time this season.

Two late additions to the squad have strengthened Chicago's defense, its outstanding weakness in early season play. Bob Wasem, last year's great end, whose eligibility was announced only a few hours before the Ohio State contest, is a strong defensive halfback as well as a brilliant offensive wing. Although he was not in condition for the contest with the Buckeyes, he scored Chicago's single touchdown against them and kicked the conversion.

Karl Nohl, whose eligibility was also announced well after the season got under way, is a promising sophomore fullback, whose kicking may supply Chicago with the power it has lacked in that department. Nohl, who played his prep football with Shattuck Military academy is the first sophomore to make his way into the regular Maroon backfield.

Four Lettermen

Chicago started the year with four returning lettermen in the backfield, but with literally no reserve backs. Capt. Lewis Hamity, whose accurate passing and dogged defensive play have made him an outstanding Big Ten back, was helped in passing assignments by Sollie Sherman, who last year was the team's outstanding broken field runner.

Handicapped by an injury, Sherman, until the Ohio State game, was just a good back. Against the Bucks he showed his old skill as a runner, a welcome demonstration because the Chicago backfield has had little running threat so far.

Two of the veteran backs apparently will be in new postions the rest of the season. Morton Goodstein, fullback, and Edward Valorz, right half who also switched to fullback, have been a little too slow, and Coach Shaughnessy will use them to bolster the line. Goodstein will be at tackle and Valorz at end, unless something happens to the sophomore, Nohl.

As the season advanced Chicago added two other players to its list of regular backfield men. John Davenport, who is Big Ten dash champion, has moved into the regular right halfback position, where his speed and ability to handle the passes of Hamity and Sherman have accounted for half of the Maroon touchdowns against three Big Ten opponents.

Good Field General

Robert ("Remy") Meyer, entirely inexperienced, but a player who can kick and pass, has finally won the regular quarterback position. Although he is light, Meyer's all-around ability on the field and his good judgment in calling plays make him one of the most useful men on the team.

Line Coach Blumer has had the bulk of Chicago's coaching problem this fall. Five of the seven men in the line which started the season for Chicago had never before played college football. Ted Fink, the only letterman in the line, has since been ousted from his position at guard by John Bex, a promising sophomore, who began the season as a tackle.

Only two linemen have started in every game this fall, Walter Maurovich, a transfer from the University of Washington, who is apparently tireless as a guard, and Dave Wiedemann, a sophomore tackle.

The skill and experience of Wasem gave him the call at right end over Joseph Howard, a sophomore who had played regular end previously. Willis Littleford, a first class but light end, will get some welcome assistance from Valorz at left end.

Fast at Center

Jack Plunkett, fastest of the Chicago center candidates, has been playing that position recently, because of an injury to James Cassels, whose showing during the early season had earned him the regular berth. Richard Wheeler, who started in the first few games, is on hand as replacement.

Besides Fink, Robert Sass, a minor letterman, Theodore Howe, an aggressive sophomore, and John Wichman are capable of relieving Maurovich and Bex at guard. John Stearns, Huch Rendleman, and Howard Hawkins, a converted end, are the most likely candidates to fill the tackle post opposite Wiedemann.

The present line, Coach Shaughnessy believes, will not only give Maroon passers a chance to get rid of the ball, but will be able to supply interference for a running attack which has been impotent in the first half of the season.

Ernest Lombardi of Reds Most Valuable N. L. Player

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Following, as it usually does, the best hitter or the best pitcher in the league, the award for the most valuable player in the National League in 1938 goes to Ernie Lombardi, an Italian playing an American game in a German town.

The big Italian who catches for the Cincinnati Reds rolled up 229 points in the voting by the Baseball Writers' Association of America. He is the first Cincinnati player ever to win the title.

Lombardi has much to recommend him. He led the league in hitting with .342 and, according to his manager, Will McKechnie, had much to do with the success of the Reds' young hurlers this year. He cannot run fast enough to scare any infielders; but he is a big, calm resourceful catcher with an arm like a bullwhip.

First On 10 Ballots

Ernie, or "Bosho" as they called him in his salad days at Brooklyn, was placed first on 10 of the 24 ballots of the Writers' voting committee, a fine percentage considering the opposition.

He was 63 points ahead of Bill Lee, the Chicago Cubs' hurler, who finished second. Lee was one of the main reason for the Cubs' perky showing in the late season drive. He worked four days in a row the final week of the season. His 22d victory of the year clinched the pennant for the Cubs.

Just behind Lee was Arky Vaughan, the Pittsburgh Pirates' shortstop and leading hitter. He wound up with 163 points to Lee's 166. Mel Ott, the Giants' perennial boy-wonder who topped the league in driving home runs, was fourth and Buck McCormick, the Reds large rookie first baseman, fifth.

McCormick should be satisfied. Few first-year men get that close to the top.

Medwick Is Eleventh

Gabby Hartnett, the Cubs' catcher, Mace Brown, Pittsburgh relief hurler, and McCormick all received votes for first place, though not with Lombardi's frequency. Ducky Medwick, last year's winner, didn't get one and wound up eleventh.

Lombardi is 30 and lives in Oakland, Calif. He came up to Brooklyn from the Pacific Coast League, but was traded to Cincinnati in 1931. He has been there ever since, slightly overshadowed by the presence of Hartnett in the same league, but a valuable hand just the same.

His batting average is .320 for his eight years in the big show. In every way he fills the requirements for the award which include: Actual value to his team, both on offense and defense; number of games played and general character, disposition, loyalty, and effort.

The award to Lombardi comes late in his playing career, but it is welcome. Now that Hartnett has started to slow up he will be recognized as the best catcher in his league.

The leading candidates with total points for each:

Player and Club	Points
Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati	229
Bill Lee, Chicago	166
Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh	163
Mel Ott, New York	132
Buck McCormick, Cincinnati	130
Johnny Rizzo, Pittsburgh	96
Stan Hack, Chicago	87
Paul Derringer, Cincinnati	70
Mace Brown, Pittsburgh	62
Gabby Hartnett, Chicago	61
Ducky Medwick, St. Louis	55
Johnny Mize, St. Louis	28
Tony Cuccinello, Boston	23
Pep Young, Pittsburgh	19
Clay Bryant, Chicago	16
Harry Danning, New York	13
Ival Goodman, Cincinnati	11
Johnny Vandermeer, Cincinnati	6
Leo Durocher, Brooklyn	6
Dick Coffman, New York	6
Al Lopez, Boston	5
Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh	5
Debs Garms, Boston	5
Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn	5

Ernest Comte Rights Hockey Scoring Error

MONTREAL, Nov. 1 (CP)—Secretary Ernest Comte of the Quebec Provincial Hockey League corrected yesterday an error made in an announcement of the league's scoring system.

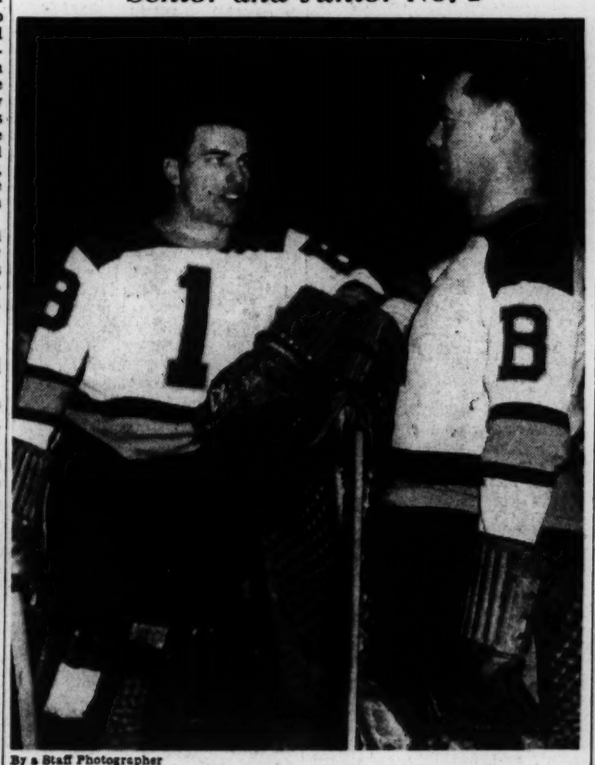
When the Canadian teams of Cornwall, Lachine, Valleyfield, Sherbrooke, and Shawinigan Falls pay their four visits to Boston Olympics they will be given two points for a victory while Boston will collect three for a win. And when Boston visits Canada, a Canadian victory will be good for four points while Olympics can pick up two.

In the original announcement, it was stated Boston would be credited with four points for a victory in Canada and the Canadian teams with two. It was also said Olympics would collect only two points for a win in Boston while Canadian teams would be given three.

Big Six Scores

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-Denver	7	14-Colorado	7
32-Luther	7	13-Kansas St.	21
6-Nebraska	7	13-Iowa St.	16
16-Missouri	13	13-Washington	0
21-Kansas	7	13-Nebraska	10
7-Marquette	0		
98	41	68	54
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Rice	6	0-Northwest'n	21
13-Texas	0	21-Missouri	13
19-Kansas	0	6-Marquette	6
14-Nebraska	0	13-Indiana	6
28-Tulsa	6	7-Kansas	27
81	12	47	67
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
19-Texas	18	7-Minnesota	18
0-Notre Dame	52	7-Iowa St.	8
58-Washburn	14	0-Indiana	0
0-Oklahoma	19	0-Oklahoma	14
7-Iowa State	21	10-Missouri	13
27-Kansas St.	7		
111	131	24	61

Senior and Junior No. 1



By a Staff Photographer

Frank Brimsek and Tiny Thompson

Brimsek is the young goalie the Boston Bruins expect to fill the nets when Tiny Thompson retires. Until the veteran retires, the youngster will continue in minor-league hockey. He may open the season at Toronto since the latter is recuperating from an eye injury.

Bruin Defender Has Not Signed

With the National Hockey League schedule due to open Thursday night with the Bruins at Toronto, it was somewhat alarming to learn yesterday that Eddie Shore, popular Bruin defenseman, had not signed his contract.

Undoubtedly the Bruin management and Shore would reach satisfactory terms before game time, but eleventh-hour differences are surprising, for it was assumed that the big fellow had long ago come to terms.

Black Hawks Ready to Prove Title Deserved

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—The World Champion Chicago Black Hawks, the "Cinderellas of the Ice," are determined to keep from skidding from the heights to which they swept in such amazing fashion last winter.

Some hockey fans always will claim that the Hawks had nothing less than good fortune in their sticks last April as they captured the Stanley Cup, emblematic of world puck supremacy. After finishing sixth in the league with only 14 wins and 25 defeats, they blasted their way through Montreal's Canadiens, the New York Americans and Toronto Maple Leafs to enter hockey's throne room.

This season the Chicagoans are ready to prove their 1937-38 performance was no fluke—and there is little doubt but that the Hawks will be better. They will show an entirely new and veteran line in Russ Blinco, Baldy Northcott and Earl Robinson, acquired from the defunct Montreal Maroons, and are expected to have strength where they once were very weak—on the third forward combination.

Three Tested Veterans

Manager Bill Stewart's first line will be made up of three tested veterans—Elwin (Doo) Romnes at center ice, Paul Thompson at left wing and Mush March at right wing. The second line will be the Blinco-Northcott-Robinson trio, which consistently picked up points for the Maroons. Two jobs are practically "cinched" on the third line—the veteran Johnny Gottselig at left wing and Cully Dahlstrom at center.

"Jeff" Desilets, obtained in a trade from the Montreal Canadiens, may take over the right-wing chore, but he is being pressed by Roger Jenkins and Jack Shill, both veterans.

Better Power Attack

Stewart is loath to make any predictions as to whether his team will repeat; but he is certain the Hawks will be improved on one type of play which repeatedly has made them look bad in the past—power attacks.

With a member of the opposing team in the penalty box, the Hawks consistently failed to show a scoring punch even in their drive to the championship last winter. Stewart says it will be different this season and plans to use two power-play combinations. One will be made up of Thompson, Romnes, March and Gottselig. The other will be Northcott, Blinco, Robinson and Dahlstrom.

The defensive lineups will hold over from last season. Art Wiebe and the speedy Earl Seibert will work together, with the other duo being Alex Levinsky and Bill McKenzie. Mike Karakas, who had no relief through the regular '37-'38 campaign, will have help this year. The Hawks plan to carry Paul Goodman as a spart goal tender.

The Chicago team will open its season here Nov. 3 against the New York Americans and the club's front office anticipates a banner season at the turnstiles. Last year the Hawks played to 300,000 at home, as the most kicked around team in the league.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Paul Christman, Missouri U. sophomore passing ace, who scored one touchdown and passed for another against Nebraska Saturday, is the first football player ever to play an entire game for Coach Don Faurot. Never before, either as coach at Northeast Missouri Teachers College (1926-34) or at Missouri (1935-present) has Faurot kept a player in the game for the full 60 minutes.

* * *

UNIVERSITY, Miss. — Winkey Autrey, University of Mississippi junior center, has been playing football for nine seasons, and Saturday—according to his claims—he reached the climax of his career—he scored his first touchdown.

Playing a floating defensive center Autrey intercepted a pass against Centenary and sprinted 16 yards for the six pointer.

Quoth Winkey: "That was the outstanding play of the game. It was the climax of my career."

* * *

PORTLAND, Ore.—Joe Enzler, University of Portland fullback, has become a one-man jinx for Brigham Young University's Cougars, pacesetters in the Big Seven Conference of the Rocky Mountain sector. Last year, he scored all Portland points in a 13-10 victory over the Cougars. This year he did it again as the Pilots won, 6 to 3.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H.—The newest Dartmouth back is an old timer. He is, of course, Harrington Gates, who decided to give up all his time to study at the start of the football season. This caused no little disturbance as Gates had been the blocking quarterback—and a fine one—for the Green last year. But lured by the roar of the crowd or something, Gates is back. He played a bit against Yale and when someone asked a Yale end if he thought Gates was out of shape, the end replied, "I never want to play against him when he is, then."

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Mothers of University Students—As a Parents' Club

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Parent-Teacher Association That Is Different

The Stanford Mothers' Club Encourages and Helps Out Its Members' 'Tall Children' of College Age

By Dorothy Desmond

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Parent-teacher groups connected with various schools are numerous; but as far as can be learned only one of these is made up of parents of students of a university. Thus the Mothers' Club of Stanford University is unique. Now in its fourteenth year, it has a membership of more than 1400 mothers of Stanford students besides other interested friends.

The active work of the club is carried on by those mothers or representatives of the mothers actually resident on the University campus or nearby, with Mrs. F. L. Cody the president for the current year. Mrs. Cody is well qualified to carry on since her own son graduated from Stanford and she is familiar with campus particulars.

With a budget of about $6,500 and a sincere interest in the welfare of the young men and women enrolled in the University—and this is of great account—the club record for helpful service to students has won it the recognition of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, to say nothing of the gratitude of hundreds of students and their parents.

In Close Touch With University Life

The object of the club, as stated in its simple constitution, is to "bring together its members in social and intellectual intercourse, to keep in close touch with university life, and in all practical ways to aid the University authorities in promoting the welfare of the student body. It shall in no way interfere with the administrative policies of the University and shall at no time take action tending to embarrass the University authorities."

Its membership extends all over the United States, to Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, and even to places in Europe and Asia, since Stanford University attracts students from far places. Its members are most concentrated in California and the Pacific coast states. A letter is sent each quarter to distant mothers reporting on club achievements while as many as 350 attend meetings on the campus once each month.

"The heart of the club is the welfare work," said Mrs. Almon E. Roth, Chairman of the Welfare Committee. "All its aspects are important, but here you find what we do. And we have found that no matter how much we need for our work, it is forthcoming, for everyone recognizes the importance of this activity.

So Student Budgets May Go Further

The aspects of the work of this committee are legion. It maintains a wardrobe in the office of the Dean of Men where boys who run short of funds have found suits, overcoats, shoes, ties, shirts, sweaters, and handkerchiefs, all put in perfect order by the committee-members. Students seeking jobs as "hashers" (as 'waiting table' is tersely dubbed at Stanford,) and needing clean corduroys to wear in the performance of those duties, have been outfitted. One boy working his way through college had his overcoat stolen. He had saved up for it for months and a new one was out of the question—it was replaced as accurately as possible from the wardrobe. A boy who had been earning his own living since he was 11 years old, but who lacked some certain desired articles, was supplied. Women students, it is found, require help of this sort less frequently than men, perhaps because they do not often come to college unless they have the modicum of financial backing required.

The welfare committee also gives an annual party at Christmas time with tree, refreshments and gifts for students who live too far from their homes to return. This means about 150 students. It also serves a Thanksgiving dinner, with all the trimmings, for those who might be alone on this holiday. It has provided a radio for the student hospital.

The club's Rest Homes committee maintains two houses on the campus for boys and girls who need extra attention from time to time, such as a chance to stay quietly in bed for a few days, which is not always so easy in a dormitory or rooming house—or a dish of hot oatmeal after classes, or a week end of the motherly care provided. These homes cared for 900 boys and 200 girls during the last year, as occasional guests . . . and they love the homes and frequent them not only willingly but eagerly.

Club mothers have taught boys to cook, clean house, wash windows, and do gardening—all tasks which enable the boys to accept jobs requiring such skills, but for which they had had no previous training. Funds to meet unexpected demands for dentists' bills, or to replace somebody's broken glasses, or to aid in paying room rent where students are using too much study time to earn expenses,—all such aids are available.

A Typical Story

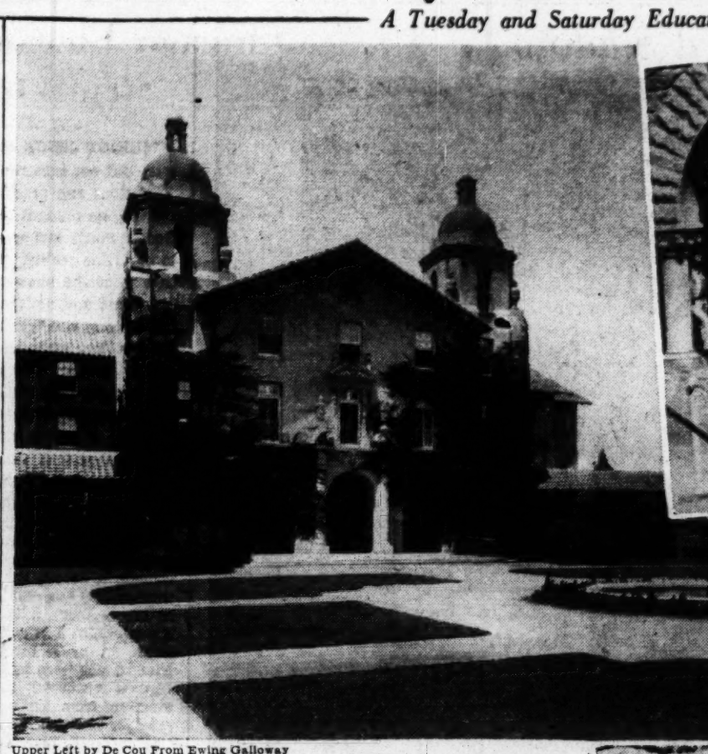
A typical story is that of an Oklahoma boy. He is a farm boy, one of a family of 12 children, who decided that he wanted to become a geologist—as Herbert Hoover had done before him. Mr. Hoover was then President of the United States, and everybody knew that he had worked his way through Stanford University, and from there had gone on to success.

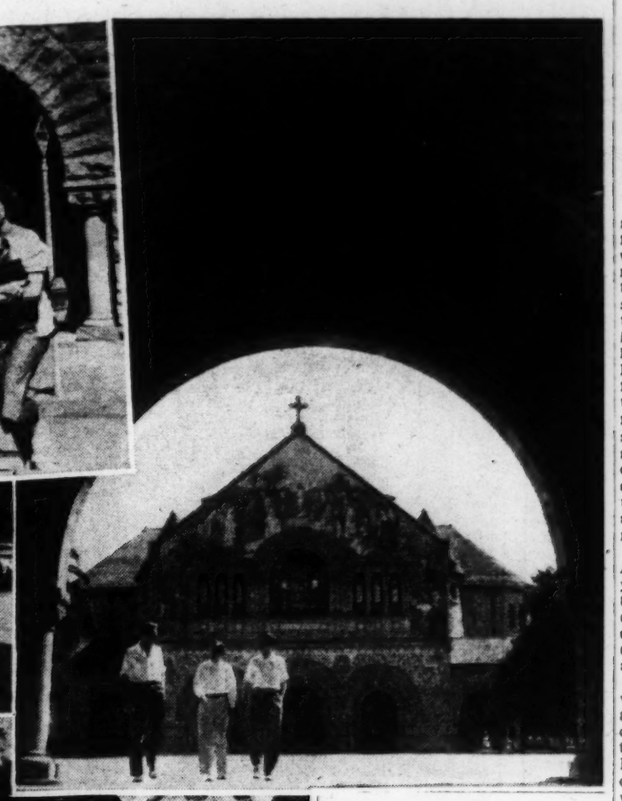
California is a long way from Oklahoma, but the boy set out to hitch-hike west, and eventually he thumbed his way to the campus gates with his meager savings almost intact. He managed to find work and was able to enter the university of his dreams. Sometimes he worked as much as twelve hours a day during the school year and longer during the summers, never returning home lest he incur extra expense by doing so. In his third year, however, his grades began to fall below the danger line. He had done well up to that year, but jobs were harder to find and hours were longer, so that things began to look black. It was at this point that aid came to him from an unexpected source—the Mothers' Club, so used to meeting just such emergencies. The Club found him 50 hours of work each month for which he received $25, and that was just enough to ease the burden; his semester report showed two "A's" and two "B's"—which is a good record anywhere, and the lad's career was salvaged.

The scholarship committee, as another line of service, has had at its disposal some $1000 to $1200 with which 20 or 30 students are helped with non-interest paying loans of $50 or $60 a year for their tuitions. In some instances students could not have remained in college without this specific sort of help. A senior about to graduate was one so aided within the last year. And the students are punctilious about repayment; in 13 years, only one has so much as attempted to take unfair advantage of the aid provided.

Contact With Students

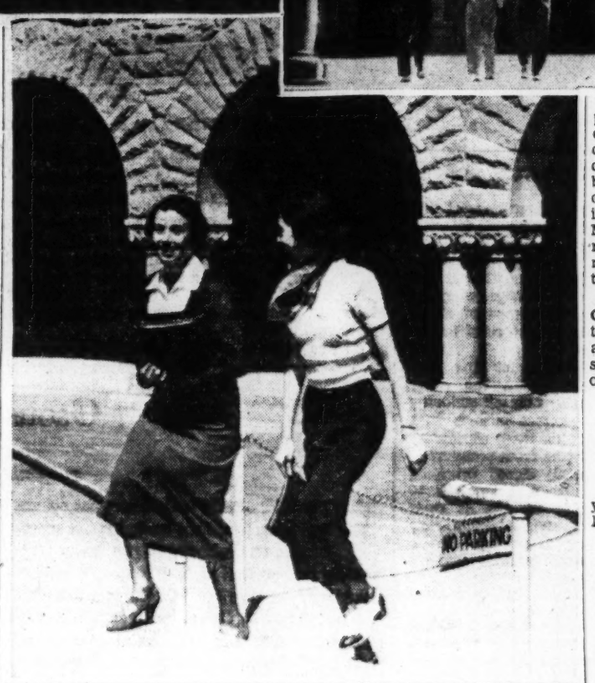
Mrs. Roth feels that the value of the club lies in its person to person contact between committee members and students and in the lack of "red tape" associated therewith. A committee member decides each case as it arises and meets the need on the spot, but absolute secrecy is maintained concerning the individual wants supplied. Thus there is complete freedom among the students in stating their needs and they are found invariably so appreciative as to be above accepting a penny beyond a direct need. The club aims to deal with precision with any emergency arising—from the lack of a fresh necktie to wear to a dance to the prevention of failure in studies, or bankruptcy. As 60 per cent of the male students are entirely self-supporting and 75 per cent are at least partially so, there is ample opportunity to exercise these Santa Claus prerogatives—and it is done with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of process. Thus the college mother finds her interest broadening out to take in all those tall children who are bent on the very laudable desire to educate themselves in the interests of a happier world.





Upper Left by De Cou From Ewing Galloway

Stanford University, With Its Beautiful Grounds and Its Buildings in California Mission Style, Is Situated in the Santa Clara Valley About 30 Miles Southeast of San Francisco. The Union Building Is Seen at Upper Left, and at Upper Right the Memorial Chapel Through One of the Many Arches of an Arcade, Its Façade Richly Frescoed. In the Inset and Below—Glimpses of Students Changing Classes.



There Are No 'Distant' Lands, It Is Found

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes it seems as if those who live in what might be considered remote parts of the world, do the most traveling. Certainly our friends from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa do not let mileage keep them from reaching the northern hemisphere, while those of us already in northern countries do not cross the equator nearly so often. Perhaps one of the big contributions to the world that you Round Tablers in "distant" countries can make is to help us all to realize that there actually are no "distant countries." Our first speaker today is by way of doing this.—Chairman.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

England

Dear Round Table:

It is related by many Australians in Europe, and I have noted it in my own experience, how many times people have expressed amazement at our independence, especially that of the girls, in wandering carefree across the globe. This fearful attitude astonishes us, for until brought to our notice we do not think about it. It is not considered in our country an extraordinary phenomena when a girl decides to work or study in Europe or another part of the world. From where does this quality spring? It lies partly in the freer mental upbringing of our homes, in the wholesome lack of fear of personal safety; partly in the fact that we have big distances to cover and most of us are accomplished solo travelers while still children. Again our movements are not restricted by national frontiers, created by centuries of false fears and suspicions. We have not much time for tradition where it impedes progress, for form where it crushes spontaneity, nor for any other spirit than that which says "the world and all its beauty lies before us—there are no limits to friendliness—Let's go!" (Miss) J. J. A.

Better Salesmanship

California

Dear Chairman:

I have been reading the Youth Round Table Column for some time, but this is my first letter to you.

There is no doubt but what this column is accomplishing great good in bringing together constructive ideas from the youth of the whole world. This is just what all of the world needs—a greater interchange of right ideas among all. Surely such is the substance of greater understanding and tolerance upon which rest the peace and stability of civilization.

In a recent issue you ask for letters telling what "our" study plans are for the coming months. At present, I have a clerical position with a large company in their sales department and the next upward step would seem to call for a greater knowledge of salesmanship.

With the thought of training myself better for this type of work I have already taken two courses in public speaking, which I greatly enjoyed and which I believe have been of much help to me.

(Mr.) G. H.

Glimpse of South Africa

South Africa

Dear Chairman:

Having been a regular reader of the Monitor for some time, I have decided to write to you from this province in Natal, South Africa, because I feel we, who live such a distance from one another, should make contact. The Youth Round Table has been of great help to me, with its broad outlook on all questions, and though I may not have one particular point to stress in my letter I only hope that you will find it interesting. America knows so little of our country, the Union of South Africa, that I should like to show my appreciation of all the good being done by the Youth of the World by telling you something of this country.

Our part of Africa is singularly beautiful and unique. Before continuing may I hasten to correct views many visitors to this country have voiced? We are not black! It sounds very strange that people in this educated world should believe that, but it is true. We have our native population somewhat as you in the United States have the Negro—but we are Europeans. The South African is really the descendant of the Dutch and English and today South Africa is a united country.

Natal, the province in which I live, is called the "Garden Colony," because it is supposed to be one of the most beautiful provinces of the Union. The outstanding feature is our range of mountains known as the Drakensberg. They are majestic and austere—rugged and severe. Only on rare occasions is the winter cold enough for snow to fall on them, so that usually they are a deep blue color against the clear sky. When looking at them at close range, they are sheer rock covered with grass and mosses.

The town in which I live is the third largest town in Natal—but is not what most of you would call a large city. Ladysmith is however of historical importance, for in 1900 it was besieged by the Dutch troops during the Boer War—the conflict of Dutch and English before the last two Republics became British territory. In 1910 all four "colonies" joined the Union of South Africa. Here in South Africa we speak two official languages: Afrikaans brought down from the Dutch element, and English.

Recently in your column a member told of her keenness for student exchanging. May I say that South Africa, too, is always ready to put out a hand to welcome foreigners in a good cause. One of our leading universities—the University of Pretoria in the Transvaal—has an exchange system with Holland, whereby professors from both countries cross waters. What wonderful opportunities the youth of today possesses. These men broaden their outlook and give their students the benefit of their knowledge and experience. And although not all of us can travel as yet—The Christian Science Monitor and contact through reading and writing give us broader fields to discover.

And now, dear Chairman, I must thank you for the pleasure and benefit I have gained from the Youth Round Table. Unable to attend university this year, I am studying music at home, so in reading the Monitor and your column I am broadening views on world affairs and getting to know more about people of other countries.

Will you give me a hearing at your table with a little of this letter. I know it is too long to have it all published, but I should very much like to join the group.

With love and sincerest wishes to all American Youth. (Miss) E. H.

We have had Miss H's letter since the end of last June, trying to find room for the major portion of it. Rather than keep it longer, however, we include excerpts from it today by way of welcoming her into our group. Perhaps "South Africa" and "Australia-in-Europe," (Miss J. A.), will get acquainted. Glad to hear from more of you about your plans for studying this winter. We can tuck in some club ideas any time, also. The latch of our mailbox is out to you all.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Are You Seeking a Job?

1—Putting Your Best Foot Forward When Interviewed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a message that comes direct to you from the employment office of a modern department store. It is to you, young people, who are seeking part-time employment to help you on your way through school or college, or to those who have graduated and are seeking the first step up. It is even addressed to the mothers of some of you, who may be trying to help, as mothers have a way of doing.

In a busy season much seems to depend on fleeting first impressions. To help you make your first contact an effective one, this article is written.

It is so important for you to put your best foot forward. Too often the interviewer looks at the completed application in his hand and at the departing form of the young applicant and shakes his head. Here are some of the things he would like to say to you.

LOOK YOUR BUSINESS-LIKE BEST. Since this is a department store emphasizing fashion, be up-to-date if you can, indicating that you understand what is going on in this line of business and are enthusiastic about it. But whether you are able to be up-to-the-minute or not, be so scrubbed and groomed, so neatly and suitably dressed that the one viewing you thinks at once, "A customer would enjoy being waited on by this person." Neither elaborateness nor extreme nonchalance characterize a suitable outfit for the one seeking employment.

Indicates An Attitude

WATCH YOUR POSTURE. It indicates an attitude of mind and should not be allowed to misrepresent you. If a slouching attitude really is typical of you, you may as well correct the thought back of it before you apply.

WEAR A PLEASANT EXPRESSION. This does not mean the smile that won't come off. There are times when it is fitting to be serious. But remember that in a department store the predominant consideration is—will this person please our customers? Then think to yourself how you feel when a salesperson appears grouchy, anxious, self-pitying, or pessimistic. You look around for someone else, don't you?

COME ALONE. So many of you travel in pairs. It may bolster your courage to do this, but it is no help in securing a position. Since the intangible asset of good-will is so important in this business, it may be that while one of you might be acceptable the employer will not take either of you, rather than offend the one not chosen. If you do necessarily arrive together, contrive somehow that each does his own job of selling his services to the interviewer, as if the other does not exist for the moment.

Important Reminder

FILL OUT YOUR APPLICATION IN DETAIL AND LEGIBLY. This will indicate your ability to fill in sales checks, order blanks, etc. Answer everything intelligently. The time may come a month or two later when your modish hair dress or attractive smile is forgotten and the clean-cut handwriting is all that remains to remind the employer of you. (Or will it be chicken scratchings and incomplete information?)

BE GRACIOUS to the office girl whom you approach first. She may be more than the unimportant obstacle you think her. While it is well to see the superior in an employment department if that be practicable, don't be too dissatisfied with having been interviewed by a lesser luminary. Busy executives often need to rely on the judgment of their subordinates for a sifting process; so it may be necessary to "sell yourself" there first.

OBSERVE OFFICE ETIQUETTE. Study the situation. Don't brush past the one assigned to protect the executive from interruptions. Don't crowd up where you listen in on conversations that are not your business. Take your turn. On the other hand don't hang back expecting the interviewer to come to you. Make your presence and your business known in a direct, courteous manner, and then submit willingly to any requests made of you.

USE A POSITIVE APPROACH. One of the rules of salesmanship is to ask no question that can bring an immediate "no." Here are a few samples of poor approaches. They open the door for "no's."

Doing any hiring today?
Will you take my application?
Need any help?
Don't need any help, do you? (Worst of all!)

But see what a different opening you make when you say something like this:

Good morning! May I talk to someone about employment? I feel I have something to offer.

I am looking for work. May I tell you what I can do?

I have had a summer's experience selling leather goods and jewelry. May I ask about the opportunities for Saturday work here?

Good morning. I understand gift wrappers are needed at Christmas. I can work neatly and artistically. I will do a conscientious job and keep my temper.

BE DIFFERENT, if you can do it sincerely as in the last example. Such a discerning statement makes the interview outstanding in the memory of the interviewer when the applications are being annotated and filed away.

BE SINCERE, above all. Originality loses its effect if it is artificial. Sincerity is easily recognized. It is trusted and remembered.

Part II, on Selling Your Services, Will Run Next Tuesday

Bonar Law College For Citizens

On Site Devoted of Old To "Extirpation of Ignorancy"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Although the Bonar Law College at Ashridge, Hertfordshire, was founded some nine years ago, it would seem that its activities were never of more importance than at the present time. World affairs are steadily begetting in every citizen the desire for a clearer, more exact knowledge of fact on which to base his judgment on the burning problems of the moment, and it is difficult to think of any other institution that so admirably fills this need. Admittedly a Conservative institution, Ashridge seems remarkably free from the propagandist element—probably because it is not dependent on party funds for its upkeep—and it is estimated that about one-half of its students have no political affiliations.

At an extremely reasonable cost Ashridge offers throughout the year a series of short courses open to men and women, whatever their class, age, or calling. There is no examination connected with the courses, but students are expected to attend all the lectures.

Driving through encircling beech woods the visitor to Ashridge arrives all unexpectedly at a great baronial castle, complete with battlements, turrets, and "temple-haunting martlet." Grassy walks between old trees, clipped yew hedges, lavender beds with dancing butterflies, stately groves of ilex and sequoia and, in the distance, drifts of heather-purple willow-herb. "A pleasanter place than Ashridge is hard were to finde."

At a recent fortnight's course, which may be considered typical, different lecturers, all with expert inside knowledge, gave accounts of the present-day situation in Germany, Jugoslavia, Japan, China, and Russia—the Russian speaker being a distinguished Ukrainian refugee. Lord Hailey dealt with colonial problems, while such important domestic matters as oil, electricity, and agriculture, were discussed by competent authorities. Two lectures on literature by Arthur Bryant, and one on 19th-century history by Professor Hearnshaw, touched more academic ground, while elementary facts in relation to finance and foreign exchange—which all voters should understand but few actually do—were explained with graphic lucidity by the Senior Tutor.

Not the least instructive part of the course lay in the replies given by the lecturers to the bombardment of questions which usually followed the addresses. Among other popular features were debates, heckling matches, and speaking competitions arranged among the students themselves.

Ashridge is actually the seat of an ancient monastery of the Bonhommes, one of the aims of that particular order being "The Extirpation of Ignorancy." During the 14th and 15th centuries it was visited by pilgrims from all over the country. The ancient monastery has long ago crumbled into dust, but a new Ashridge has risen with a new stream of pilgrims. "The Extirpation of Ignorancy" still continues amid those green and pleasant glades.

A. D. Horsfield

Cultivation of Taste in American Universities

The cultivation of taste in American universities is not attaining the "dignity it deserves," according to Stephen C. Pepper, University of California philosophy professor, writing in the current autumn issue of the American Scholar, Phi Beta Kappa quarterly.

"Careful scrutiny of the average university catalogue," he points out, "shows that a large proportion of the English department faculty puts its efforts into the teaching of composition; of the remainder many are professional grammarians, philologists, and historians; and there finally remains a mere handful of men who are genuine literary critics or professional writers.

"In the departments of music and art," he adds, "the situation is not yet desperate—scarcity of scholars in the history of music and painting has forced universities to enlist actual musicians and painters—but their departments are still in danger. Artists rarely have higher degrees and do not always exhibit the respect for them which their colleagues do; and it is presently suggested that the department be augmented by such 'respectable' studies as the history of music and musicology. Unless some effort is made, it will not be long before there will exist no music or art departments, properly speaking, and one whole side of human cultivation will be successfully cut out of our educational system."

Music at the College Level

Currently, the situation is improving. More students are arriving at college level with a real interest in good music. Almost every college and university now has a music department, and allots music a larger share of extra-curricular time.

Nevertheless, there is still a muddle concerning the function of music in so-called "liberal arts" education. Until recently it was difficult to secure academic credit for work in music; and music still lacks the academic prestige of, say, the foreign languages.

Music cannot thrive as extraneous ornament; on the other hand, few liberal arts schools are equipped to turn out professional musicians. As education, however, as a way to reach the student's emotional life and open for him an avenue of enduring enjoyment, music has a sufficiently important function.—From Antioch Notes.

Speeding Up the Cultural Process in the Family

Fine family life is the cumulative result of many centuries of gradual cultural growth. Courtesy and consideration, patience and understanding, courage and decision—such family inheritances are learned unconsciously, as one learns his mother tongue.

Yet the cultural process can be accelerated. A person of fair intelligence and vigor who has spent his youth among people of slovenly and undiscriminating speech can, if he greatly cares to do so, remake his mind and his speech by intensive and intelligent effort, and be recognized as a person of clear and discriminating expression. Similarly, a man and wife from crude and inharmonious family backgrounds can, by intelligent and sustained effort, make great progress in observing in other families and in achieving for themselves those fine qualities of family life which have been centuries in developing. Success in each effort will depend partly on the individual's ability to discriminate between the essence and spirit of good breeding, on the one hand, and, on the other, the meaningless formalities with which it is frequently associated.—Antioch Notes.

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The Home Forum

In the Wake of a Train

RIDICULOUS and fallacious imagery it is, comparing a warm, lively star to a hard, cold diamond, a maid's clear eye to the more impersonal limpid pool, or even the churning path a ship sends foaming backward, to the cindered tracks and mechanical devices of a railroad.

Nevertheless, I took a journey with the moon for pal; and the changing vista that now pressed toward me, now receded, from the observation car of a late afternoon limited, reminded me of the wake of a ship.

* * *

IT MAY BE because the train had a nautical name. Or that in the still, crepuscular hour, the long, plaintive call of an engine's whistle is like a sound effect from the sea. Or simply that in the relaxation of a Pullman, looking lengthwise rather than sidewise from a sofa parallel with the rear platform, I saw with revised vision the common sights that meet the traveler on the short shore run from Boston to New York.

Now this journey can be comfortable and entertaining by full daylight, in a coach, if you find a seat on the water side.

There is more novelty than routine about the rhythmic beat and astringent tones of train wheels grinding beneath your feet. There is perpetual freshness in the swift glimpses of gentle hills rolling away from you as you pass, the unpredictable dirt roads or curling brooks scampering off at the sides, the small gardens which, near the railway tracks, spell a tenderness to humble living. A recurrent pleasure rises from the fine-grained sandy beaches of Long Island Sound, whose rippling arcs sometimes seem to be lapping at your very borders, as once again you note the bent figure of a lone clam-digger or the farther silhouette of two fishermen in a dory.

* * *

THE WAYSIDE SCAPE IS interesting and beautiful at any season. But there is a special luminosity about the fall of day and of the year, when the spectacular color aura is over and the slanting rays touch tufts of dried weeds and grasses with that peculiar tawny glow that only autumn sunlight gives; when brown leaves cluster like strange, polished florets on a bush, and the bare, dark trees lift lustrous parchment nosegays at the tips of their stark branches.

Then the slate-colored field rocks turn russet and rose in the sliding shafts of light, radiating as if from within the late beams, caught and held for final release when the sun has sunk from view. The sere marshes are palely gilded, the creeks and inlets shimmer delicately blue, as day pursues its steady decrescendo into night. And the frosty lime bar low in the western sky indicates season coming, against the cerise and fuchsia restatement of season gone. Until all fades out and thickens into noncommittal twilight hues.

These fleeting, but not impermanent treasures had been mine before. And I was repossessing them, with added attractions provided by the new angle of sight. When I made a singular discovery.

* * *

IT BEGAN AT New Haven, where I had stepped out on the station platform to imbibe a store of spicy air and watch the impressive ceremony of switching from steam to electric locomotive. When I returned to my isolated post, I observed for the first time in many such journeys that the stretch from there to New York was decorated with a sort of wrought-iron grilling overhead.

I did not understand all the purposes of this structure of columns and girders with filigreed spaces between. Something to do with electric power I supposed. But saw only that it was done with symmetrical design and that it was lovely. Especially at grade crossings, where it spread into fantastic oblong aprons of metal lace, played upon by a lighting score of multi-colored bulbs.

I could not find a reason for the four amethystine lanterns set across the outer tracks, or the butterfly-golden streak suddenly swirling in and out of view—a pattern that was blazoned in the growing dusk repeatedly at each crossing, like a theme from trainlore.

Only the high, geometric signal brackets, flashing ruby to forbid passage, emerald to permit, and the slithering threads of their reflections along the rails, now blending, now glinting separately, long after the signals themselves were gone, were familiar symbols in this new-found nocturne.

* * *

MEANWHILE THE MOON was dodging around the sky—a lean to starboard, a lean to port—riding the housetops, peering through latticed branches, changing its color continually, and making faces.

It had started off, flake white and flat in a sapphire sky, small and distant and very high. Gradually it grew larger and crept closer, deepening into pearl as the twilight deepened into violet, prophesying its approaching opalescence as the sky became more opaque. Soon it was a moonstone mask, with grave eyes and mouth and a hint of nose cloudily marked upon it, a mask held before a secret radiance, as if more and more candles were being lit behind it. When at last the background was quite dark, the mask had become a saffron balloon, absorbing all the candle power and taking on a jollier expression with rotundity. Toward the end of the journey, it hung a burnished, globular lamp, just outside the windows, looking inquiringly in at the competitive, lesser lamps of the lounge car.

These transitions were slowly made and all but imperceptible in process, a soft accompaniment to more showy sights in the wake of the train. There were the new set-back blocks of industry, the slim cones of old church steeples, rising like outlines of phantom cities, hardly glimpsed before they were sinking beneath the rim; thick cylindrical gas tanks lithographed on the stone-gray atmosphere; later, glittering squares and rectangles in serrated tiers. Somewhere a forge blazed like a fiery centerpiece in the heavy cover of blackness.

We had passed through caves of built-up wall or cut rock, with green spurts of late foliage scarcely discernible in their dim crevices, over bridges of masonry, level with dazzling cinema signs that soon resolved into retiring rows of dots. A last landmark was the orange framework of a raised foot passage across our way.

* * *

FOR NOW WE were nearing the metropolis. Now we were about to make port. And it is like making port, when the breath of a city streams out to you; and you feel in advance the blur of noise and light, the divagating activities, the hidden recesses under its mighty tread.

You might call the outer harbor the fragment of suburban park in the Bronx, or the area coming into Harlem, flanked by tenement walls, where washing is suspended from the windows, like pennants of the poor.

But once over the Harlem River—a blue-veiled distance, spanned by hanging gardens of tremulous lambent blossoms, studded with pinwheels and tapers bright against the faint glimmer of sails and smoky merging of funnels—you have reached the inner haven.

At 125th Street, still riding high trestles, as if this part of New York were on a mountainside, you take one last look at surface life—then the deep plunge into the long tunnel of Grand Central Station, curiously ornamented with chains of yellow-tinged brilliants above broad lanes of tracks, or single jewels in upright settings, like guideposts to some mysterious subterrane.

It is a patiently maneuvered operation, as maneuvered as any ship's—slowing down—waiting for signals. Until finally the train is docked at its appointed berth. And you land without a gangplank, or sea legs to shake off.

MARGARET LLOYD

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOCH LOMOND: *A Painting by D. Y. Cameron*

FEW will feel surprise over the discovery that it was Sir David Young Cameron who painted this picture of Loch Lomond, Scotland's largest lake. For years he has devoted himself with the utmost enthusiasm to recording in painting or in etching scenes within his native land; and in this theme, in particular, he has combined with his proud technical precision a touching delicacy and serenity.

It was perhaps a trifle bold thus to invade one of the most obvious aspects of Scotland; because Loch Lomond has become the Scotland of the tourist. No one of them but takes ship for a sail upon its glass-like surface, remembers his Scott—both the poems and the novels—and thrills to those sentimental strains of the piper who reiterates "the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond." However, Sir David has triumphed over these banalities. Simply, courageously, he has painted one of the loveliest scenes which remains, in essence, untrammeled by too great a popularity.

Dare to be Different

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS dared to be different. He did not subscribe to prescribed superstitions and practices, to rites and rituals. Instead, he plunged deeply into the things of God, of Spirit, and accepted only what he knew to be divine reality. He never hesitated to do that which he knew to be right, even though his words and actions differed radically from the customs and opinions of the theologians of his day. Yet, while he dared to be different, he did not disobey God's divine law, nor did he do anything that would be contrary to the will of his heavenly Father, God. Did not he himself say, and truly (John 8:29), "I do always those things that please him"?

Mary Baker Eddy, the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," also dared to be different. Like many others, she had been unable to find physical healing through material remedies. She was always a deeply religious woman, a devout Bible student, a progressive thinker, and as a child she had been encouraged by her mother's faith in God's ability to heal. Therefore, in a crucial moment, when she was given up by a medical doctor and by her friends, who were influenced by the physician's verdict, it was but natural for her to dismiss everyone from her room, open her Bible, and pray for spiritual light. As the gentle power of Christ, Truth, illumined her consciousness, her healing came, and she startled her friends, gathered in sorrow in the next room, by walking into their midst.

At the time of her healing, Mrs. Eddy glimpsed the divine law that had healed her sufficiently to realize that, when understood and properly applied, God's immutable law of perfection is adequate to heal every human ill, to solve every human problem. For three years she read little else than the Bible, during which time the Science of Christ, or Christian Science, as she named it, unfolded to her. As her understanding increased, she healed many of sickness and infirmity. She dared to do this by spiritual means alone, even though at that time many ridiculed and maligned her, scoffing at her discovery.

The earnest student of this Science dares to be different when he practices what he is taught by Christian Science, because this Science is the divine revelation of the perfection of God and man and includes the rules for demonstrating this perfection. He dares to be different when suggestions of evil come in their myriad phases, whether as physical incapacity, economic insufficiency, or moral laxity, because, instead of accepting these evils as unavoidable and believing himself their victim, he rejects them as spurious and utterly contrary to God's loving will and decree. He knows that evil is always a lie, the opposite of that which is divinely true. He proves this when he is successful in destroying evil by consciously reflecting God, good, and thereby maintaining, in a degree, his healthy and sinless sonship with the Father.

It is normal for a follower of Christ to be different from those mortals who, misled by the allurements of the physical senses, indulge in habits that lead to debased and wretched conditions of mind and body. Solomon, whose wisdom astounded his contemporaries, gave advice that is as good today as it was then, when he said (Proverbs 1:10), "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." Later he asked pertinently (Proverbs 6:27), "Can a man take fire into his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?"

The consecrated Christian Scientist rejoices that he can reflect God in purity of thought and action, that he can know the truth about God so thoroughly that he will instantly detect any evil or wrong thought and deny it presence or power in his consciousness, body, and life. He may then continue serenely in his human duties, obediently doing what he knows to be nearest right under the circumstances. He thereby proves the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 341): "First purify thought, then put thought into words, and words into deeds; and after much slipping and clambering, you will go up the scale of Science to the second rule, and be made ruler over many things."

He who strives valiantly to obey Paul's injunction (II Corinthians 6:17), "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord," finds health, purity, peace, and harmony in proportion as he separates himself from the customary belief that there are pleasure and pain in matter, and sees sin, sickness, poverty—limitation of all kinds—to be no part of his true being and individuality. This is not a difficult task in the light of Christian Science, for God is perfect and man is His image and likeness; therefore whatever contradicts the divine fact is actually an illusion—never a fact.

Mrs. Eddy, in an address in The Mother Church in 1895, uttered these memorable words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 110): "Beloved children, the world has need of you,—and more as children than as men and women: it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives." She added, "What grander ambition is there than to maintain in yourselves what Jesus loved, and to know that your example, more than words, makes morals for mankind!" Obeying this behest, we dare to be different.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Osons n'être pas comme tout le monde

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHRIST JÉSUS osait n'être pas comme tout le monde. Loin d'adopter les superstitions, les pratiques, les rites ou les cérémonies que prescrivait la tradition, il sondait les choses de Dieu, de l'Esprit, et n'acceptait que ce qu'il savait être la réalité divine. Jamais il n'hésitait à faire ce qu'il savait être conforme à la justice, même si ses paroles et ses actes différaient radicalement des coutumes et des opinions adoptées par les théologiens d'alors. Il osait se différencier, mais il n'aurait pas enfreint la loi divine ou fait quoi que ce soit de contraire à la volonté de Dieu, son Père céleste. N'a-t-il pas dit lui-même, avec vérité (Jean 8:29): "Je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable"?

Mary Baker Eddy, l'auteur de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* osa elle aussi se différencier. Comme beaucoup d'autres personnes, elle avait constaté que les remèdes matériels ne lui apportaient pas la guérison physique. Elle avait toujours été profondément religieuse, étudiant la Bible avec ferveur et pensant d'accord avec le progrès; dès son enfance, elle avait été encouragée par la foi de sa mère qui croyait fermement que Dieu peut nous guérir. Aussi dans une heure de grande détresse, quand ses amis eux-mêmes, influencés par la sentence du médecin, désespéraient de sa vie, il était naturel que Mrs. Eddy, demandant à être laissée seule, ouvrit sa Bible et priât pour obtenir la lumière spirituelle. Le doux pouvoir du Christ, de la Vérité, vint alors éclairer sa conscience: ce fut la guérison, et celle qu'on avait crue mourante vint à leur grande surprise rejoindre dans la chambre voisine ses amis qui s'affligeaient.

Lors de sa guérison, Mrs. Eddy, entrevoyant la divine loi qui l'avait guérie, put saisir ce fait: comprise et appliquée comme elle doit l'être, la loi de Dieu, l'immuable loi de la perfection, suffit à guérir tous les maux, à résoudre tous les problèmes humains. Pendant trois ans, Mrs. Eddy ne lut guère que la Bible, et graduellement la Science du Christ—qu'elle nomma la Science Chrétienne—lui fut révélée. A mesure qu'elle croissait dans la compréhension, elle guérit beaucoup de maladies et d'infirmités. Elle osa faire ces guérisons par des moyens purement spirituels, malgré les railleries et les diffamations de bien des personnes qui à cette époque se moquaient de sa découverte.

Celui qui étudie sérieusement la Science Chrétienne ose se différencier lorsqu'il en pratique les enseignements, car cette Science, la révélation divine de la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme, comporte les règles qui permettent de démontrer cette perfection. Il ose se différencier quand les suggestions du mal se présentent sous leurs innombrables formes—incapacité physique, pénurie, relâchement moral, *et cætera*—parce qu'au lieu d'accepter ces maux comme inévitables et de se croire leur victime, il les rejette comme étant illégitimes et tout à fait contraires à l'amour qui caractérise la volonté ou les décrets de Dieu. Il sait que le mal est toujours un mensonge, l'opposé de ce qui est divinement vrai. Il prouve cela lorsqu'il réussit à détruire le mal en reflétant Dieu, le bien, d'une manière consciente, maintenant ainsi, dans une certaine mesure, le parfait et sain rapport de filiation qui l'unit au Père.

Il est normal que le disciple du Christ se différencie des mortels qui trompés par les séductions des sens physiques, se livrent à des habitudes tendant à dégrader l'esprit et le corps. Salomon, dont la sagesse émerveillait ses contemporains, donna ce conseil qui n'a rien perdu de sa valeur (Proverbes 1:10): "Mon fils, si des pécheurs veulent te séduire, n'y consens point!" Plus tard il posa cette question significative (Proverbes 6:27): "Quelqu'un peut-il prendre du feu dans son sein sans que ses habits s'enflamment?"

Le Scientiste Chrétien consacré est heureux de pouvoir refléter Dieu dans des pensées et des actions pures; de pouvoir connaître la vérité au sujet de Dieu à tel point que toute pensée mauvaise ou fausse soit instantanément découverte et n'obtienne ni présence ni pouvoir dans la conscience, le corps ou la vie du disciple. Il peut donc poursuivre avec sérénité sa tâche ou ses travaux, faisant de bon coeur ce qui étant donné les circonstances, se rapproche le plus possible de l'idéal. Il prouve ainsi la vérité de ces paroles écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 341): "Purifiez d'abord la pensée, puis traduisez la pensée en paroles et les paroles en actions; dès lors, après avoir souvent glissé et grimpé plus haut, vous arriverez à la seconde règle dans l'échelle de la Science et vous serez établi sur beaucoup de choses."

Quiconque s'efforce vaillamment d'obéir à cet ordre de Paul (II Corinthiens 6:17): "Sortez du milieu d'eux, dit le Seigneur; séparez-vous d'eux"—trouve la santé, la pureté, la paix et l'harmonie dans la mesure où il se sépare de l'habituelle croyance au plaisir et à la douleur dans la matière pour voir que le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté, les limitations de tous genres, ne font nullement partie de son être ou de son individualité réels. A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, ce n'est point là une tâche difficile, car Dieu est parfait tandis que l'homme est Son image, Sa ressemblance; donc tout ce qui contredit le fait divin, loin d'être jamais un fait, n'est réellement qu'une illusion.

Dans un discours prononcé à L'Église Mère en 1895, Mrs. Eddy fit entendre ces paroles mémorables (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 110): "Mes enfants bien-aimés, le monde a besoin de vous—comme enfants plus encore que comme hommes et femmes: il a besoin de votre innocence, de votre désintéressement, de votre affection fidèle, de vos vies sans souillure." Puis elle ajouta: "Y a-t-il une ambition plus noble que de maintenir chez vous ce que Jésus aimait et de savoir que votre exemple, plus que les paroles, sert de morale au genre humain?" Obéissant à cet ordre, nous osons n'être pas comme tout le monde.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Autumn Planting

SPEAK not of desolation, of an ending
To all the growing beauty of the year,
When here under the hand, brown bulbs are going
Obediently into the quiet ground
There to begin a fruitful fellowship
With earth. Speak not too bitterly of frost
From whose chill discipline the pointed boughs
Of forsythia will emerge more sharply bright;
And if you would know for yourself the unbroken circle
Of earth's growing, the completeness of her beauty,
Plant now a root, a tree, a hyacinth,
And in the long cold nights, in whirling snow,
Think of that new living strength under frozen ground—
More secret than the spring's bold blossoming,
Not to be apprehended by the eye
Alone, but intricately lovely for
The mind to dwell on. Knowing these things, how
Shall we speak of an ending, of desolation, now?

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Night Falls Over Florence

WE CLIMBED the winding hillside road to Fiesole, just as the sun was dropping behind the mountains of the Chianti away to the south. The yellow waters of the Arno now divided the city with a broad streak of gold. And on either side of it the high stuccoed houses and the gray stone palazzi were bathed in yellow and pink. The scene was like an old fading print.

There the dark crenellated tower of the Palazzo Vecchio rises darkly above the red-tiled roofs; and near it the red, green, and white marble of the Duomo glows as if lighted from inside. As we climb higher between the dark spires of the cypress trees, the air fades into a wash of blue, though the top of the Campanile still floats in light above the falling darkness.

The river has become almost invisible now—a dark line across the lighted buildings. The lamps on the bridges are chains of silver, joining the two halves of the city. Faintly we can hear the hooting of motor horns, and more loudly the slow clanging of innumerable bells.

In the background, the deep purple mass of the mountains still edges the scene with sharp peaks and ridges; but soon they merge into the obscurity of the night sky.

A glittering sea of lights is almost all we can see of Florence now—though the pale marble of the Duomo is still luminous with the reflected light from shops and cafés.

On the hillside near us, crickets sing shrilly and among the oleanders and laurels fireflies hang their tiny bluish lanterns.

The scent of thyme, of the warm earth, of wood smoke; the sound of bells and crickets; the lights floating on a sea of darkness, the cypresses, blacker than the sky—such is nightfall over Florence.

And, as we reached Fiesole, a crescent moon came up over the mountains.

M. B.

New Pledge

WHEN leafage grouped the boughs of willing trees
In confluence of shapely greeneries,
The thatch became our nearer sky; it grew
And ceiled our thoughts till we forgot we knew
How night could lift our hearts above the day;
But now the leaves have dropped in disarray,
We look beyond the last small twig that bars,
And pledge anew our friendship with the stars.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

Mrs. Fiske Lectures at Harvard

ONE afternoon Minnie Maddern Fiske journeyed out from Boston to the neighboring university city, went to Sanders Theatre, a scene of Harvard's august ceremonies, and there she talked—engrossingly—on her art. The occasion was in a way memorable. In times not remotely past the possibility of an actress lecturing in Sanders would have been doubtful. Duse furnished the only previous instance of a woman lecturing there, a few years before Mrs. Fiske's address. But in 1905 Harvard was well along in its career as one of the springs of the renaissance which has of late years manifested itself in the English-speaking theatre. If one said, "Professor Baker's work was beginning to make itself felt," it would be saying the same thing in a different way. In many respects the occasion was unusual. The audience was interesting: the professors were there to add dignity and academic distinction; the students of Harvard and Radcliffe were there in force to represent the newer spirit of inquiry and effort in matters dramatic; the stage was represented in the audience as well as on the platform (and oddly, Francis Wilson, Edward H. Sothern and the speaker cover nearly the whole dramatic range). There was an enthusiastic expectancy in the air. One felt that there was the manifestation of something genuine and strong. The speaker did not disappoint. Poised and confident, eager and enthusiastic, she spoke for more than an hour and one felt at the end that this small woman had signalized a new spirit in the theatre and in the attitude of educated men toward the drama and its exponents.

She had started life as a baby actress and her formal schooling was snatched here and there in the midst of an ever busy career. Most men (and women) can exhaust the resources of academic training with a total result less brilliant, however, than her hour on the stage of Sanders. . . .

Mrs. Fiske has consistently championed drama of a high order, which is something superior to theatrical art of a high order. As an actress she has placed herself among the chosen few. She brought to bear on the American stage what it sorely needed, a keen intellect attuned to the new spirit of naturalism. She was born in a lucky day for this purpose, for she came to maturity at just about the time when the rebirth in the English drama was making itself evident.—From "Heroines of the Modern Stage," by FORREST IZARD. (New York: Sturgis and Walton.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1938

People's Vote to Decide Special Taxi Stand Issue

Question is shall choice spots go to certain ones or be open to all taxi companies?

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 8 will mark the citizenry settlement of a taxicab war which has raged in Boston for several years over whether special stands may be established at hotels, railroads, and other locations for the exclusive use of one taxicab company.

On one side, defending the present system under which hotel owners and others select the company to occupy special stands in front of their establishments, is the Checker Taxicab Company and several smaller concerns enjoying exclusive privileges at the most lucrative locations.

On the other side, insisting that all stands should be thrown open to use by all cabs, is the Independent Taxicab Operators Association composed of owners of five cabs or less who argue that the best stands should not be controlled by a few persons.

For years the independents have been endeavoring to eliminate the special stand system but annually the Legislature has refused to pass necessary legislation.

Forced a Referendum

This year the independents circulated an initiative petition to force a vote by the people on the issue.

The taxicab question is No. 2 among the four state-wide referenda on which all Massachusetts citizens will have an opportunity to vote. In those cities in which a majority of the voters cast "yes" ballots special stands may be eliminated by the local government if it so chooses and all stands thrown open to all drivers. In those communities where the "no" vote is in the majority, the special stand system will be continued.

Both sides have advanced some convincing arguments the most effective of which are listed below.

Frank J. Sawyer, president of the Checker Company, is the chief spokesman for the so-called corporation interests which are backed by various labor organizations seeking to protect the union cab drivers employed by that company, Boston police commissioners past and present, the Hotel Men's Association of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, steamship companies, railroads and the like.

Parkman for Independents

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and former State Senator, has been a chief adversary of Mr. Sawyer, since Mr. Parkman was a member of the Boston City Council.

Although Mr. Parkman is not active in the present fight, being too involved in city business, he still opposes the special stand system under which one company gains the right to occupy a section of the public streets for private gain.

Mr. Sawyer argues that the chief advantage of special stands is that they afford better protection for the cab patrons because the drivers are under strict supervision by a starter who knows the names and reputation of every driver operating from his stand. Furthermore, Mr. Sawyer states, his company's three cardinal rules are honesty, temperance and courtesy among the drivers.

With only one company operating from a particular stand, it is easier to control personal conduct, to trace articles lost by patrons and to eliminate possible thievery, he says.

Resent Slur on Character

The independents counter with the argument that taxicab drivers, whether employees of corporations, small independent concerns, or operators of their own "cabs," are men of good character. Strict police regulations, they add, prevent men with criminal records from operating cabs. The independents argue that complaints of thefts by independents or others are lacking to substantiate the corporation claims that special stands are necessary to eliminate thefts.

Mr. Sawyer states that despite the claims of the independents, there is no monopoly in the special stand system, although admitting he maintains his taxicabs at the best locations in Boston.

He adds that of the 154 special stands in Boston, his company operates 65, while independent companies operate 89. Explaining why he has the best locations, Mr. Sawyer points out he acquired these

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

What Each Side Says On Taxicab Question

The accompanying article is the second of five articles devoted to discussion of arguments for and against four state-wide referenda appearing on all Nov. 8 ballots in Massachusetts and several local issues. The third article regarding horse and dog racing will appear tomorrow.

New Industries For Connecticut Area Are Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—A report released yesterday by the Legislative Council, listing as vacant more than 25 per cent of the 16,797,556 square feet of industrial floor space in eastern Connecticut, recommended creation of a special commission to study industry's problem in that region.

The report suggested further an aggressive publicity campaign designed to attract new industries.

Widespread declines in the cotton, silk and woolen industries were revealed and the report said that "most of the vacant floor space represents a curtailment in productive activity."

The study, undertaken as a WPA project by the Eastern Connecticut Economic Survey, traced the declines over several years and nted that resulting conditions had their roots as far back as 40 years.

Youth Training Problem Raised

The Special Legislative Committee studying the problems of youth and whether Massachusetts should establish State camps on CCC lines was told today that bending the twig is of paramount importance in the training of young people today In other words, said the speakers before the Commission, the adolescent population should be steered properly before it has time to form bad habits.

Establishment of an experimental camp was suggested by Kenneth Wollan of the Citizen Training School of the Boston Juvenile Court. From this camp, said Mr Wollan, Massachusetts could learn the character, extent, and cost of solving the problems of its youth.

The problem of industrial versus white-collar occupation was touched upon by Miss Hazel Lewis, of the Vocational Council of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Lewis said that young girls have been told that people respect those working in "white collar" jobs and as a result the field of clerical and office employment is overcrowded. She recommended the use of more extensive aptitude tests. Miss Lewis also suggested, for practical purposes, that household work be standardized and improved in order that the stigma attached to this type of employment would be removed.

Mrs. Loretta C. Bresnahan, Selecting Agent for the CCC in Massachusetts, urged that vocational courses be established in every high school.

New Technique For Halloween Proves Itself

Destructiveness reduced to a minimum through supervised festivities held all over Boston.

With Boston police reporting an 80 per cent drop in Halloween destructiveness, the important issue in today's aftermath of supervised festivities attended by more than 30,000 children is whether or not the youngsters or the police had the best time.

From every district police station, boys' club, and neighborhood organization holding open-house parties, parades, and sports contests came reports of reasonable orderliness, few emergency calls, very little property damage and no automobile accidents involving children as a result of Greater Boston's modern technique of converting youthful zeal for activity into wholesome fun-making channels.

Broad Smiles

And according to the broad smiles of policemen on their beats today, the program of supervised fun was more than a reduction in old-fashioned mischief making that once made Halloween a night of restless activity for them . . . it was an opportunity for policemen to prove that they could be more entertaining than the mischievous ghosts and goblins who once roamed the city streets in wierd costumes looking for fences to remove and automobile tires to deflate.

What property damage was reported to the police was charged to the unleashed whims of youngsters who tried to get into the crowded supervised festivities but were turned away for lack of space. Something of a problem was created by the ardor of youth intent on getting into the celebrations through open windows, cellar doors and rear exits. Generally speaking, however, Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, believed the efforts to divert youngsters away from mischief making through a new and safer form of Halloween fun were encouragingly successful.

Plans for Future

From the experience of last night, which revealed a co-operation from youth that even civic organizations had not anticipated, plans are already percolating for an extension of facilities to take care of all the late October merrymakers in years to come.

Police stations last night were jammed to the doors. An overflow crowd of 1,500 children at the Brighton station house, unable to indulge in the program of sports and refreshments, turned their attention to outside fun-making which taught the police that supervised celebrations can encourage vandalism unless facilities are provided for all who come.

The largest apple-bobbing contest of all time was held in the Charlestown Boys' Club, where nearly 100 boys lined the sides of a swimming pool and leaped in with a single splash as bushels of apples were dumped into the pool. Contestants were forbidden to use their hands to retrieve the apples.

Movies, ice cream and all kinds of sports constituted the bulk of the entertainment.

Boston Shipping Men Hail Peace Prospects

Boston News Today

Eight Ship Lines Sign Peace Pact

Shipping men here hailed as a possible basis of peace in the restless arena of maritime relations an agreement signed yesterday in New York City by eight large American flag steamship lines and the National Maritime Union of the CIO.

With six of the eight affected lines operating regularly to Boston, local shippers expressed a hope that an end had been reached to the wave of sit-downs and other strikes that have disrupted shipping in Boston, as in other American ports, in the past two years.

The agreement signed in New York committed the most radical maritime union on the East Coast to a policy of arbitrating disputes instead of conducting strikes. In return, a more liberal policy on wages and working conditions was agreed to by the ship lines.

The contract followed eight months of negotiations. It involved the lines on which the NMU has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the official bargaining agency for seamen. Reports from New York say that several other lines are expected to agree shortly.

The six lines operating to Boston which joined in the agreement yesterday are the Luckenbach, American Export, United Fruit, United States, Lykes Brothers and Lykes-Coastwise Lines. Two others not operating to Boston, the Grace and Tampa Inter-ocean Lines, also signed the agreement.

Dever Names Doherty as Aide

Daniel J. Doherty, Past National Commander of the American Legion, was today appointed Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts. Attorney General Paul A. Dever, who announced the appointment, said that Mr. Doherty would assume his duties at once.

November Enters Amid Sunshine

Although November began very auspiciously today, a glance at the weather records for October caused a bit of regret at the passing of the old. The sun shone every day except four in October, and the temperature was two degrees warmer than average. In fact on Oct. 17 something of a record was established when the mercury slipped up the tube and didn't stop until it registered 87.

Bluenose Slips Off for Home Port

The wind along the North Atlantic subsided during the night, so this morning a trim sailing vessel slipped out of Gloucester Harbor for Lunenburg, N. S., home port of the accredited fastest fishing ship in all the world, the Bluenose.

Not at the helm of his beloved ship was Capt. Angus Walters. He remained behind in Boston where the clearing skies were symbolic of an improved turn in his affairs. Of chief gratification to the Captain was the knowledge that his silver cup, originally presented to him by the Halifax Herald, will be returned to him at a banquet of the Canadian Club.

The cup, it will be recalled, could not be found last Thursday noon when it was originally to have been presented to Captain Walters. His annoyance was the subject of comment at the time, and was reputedly only slightly less terrifying than Orson Welles' broadcast.

The cup, however, turned up, appropriately enough, at the New England Home for Little Wanderers on Huntington Avenue. Who left it on the doorstep nobody knows, but there is a Boston tradition which demands that all such pranks shall be blamed on the Harvard Lampoon.

In the meantime, today, it appeared definitely settled that there would be no race to Bermuda and back between the vanquished Gertrude L. Thebaud and the Bluenose. It was held that Captain Walters' offer of a $5,000 purse wasn't enough to cover Thebaud's expenses.

Motorists Give Up Registration

Six Massachusetts motorists have given up their automobile registrations rather than pay the State excise tax and 36,814 complaints of non-payment have been received by the Registry of Motor Vehicles from tax collectors to date. These were the salient reactions to the new tax law made public today as it began to go into effect. Collectors have now withdrawn 4,758 complaints, however, as motor owners hasten to make payments.

The new law provides that if excise taxes are not paid within 30 days, the names of recalcitrants shall be sent to the Registry. The Registry informs the non-payers that their registrations will be automatically suspended at the expiration of another 30 days if the tax still remains unpaid.

Of the 36,099 pre-dated suspension notices actually sent out by the Registry office, 1,705 were returned by postal authorities as unclaimed.

Registry files show that about 25 per cent of the persons whose notices have been returned unclaimed, have notified the Goodwin office of address changes. New notices will now be mailed out.

State Enters Brockton Strike

Gov. Charles F. Hurley and other State officials today stepped into the Brockton Gas Light Company strike, which began yesterday, in an effort to avoid a possible shutting off of the gas supply in the shoe manufacturing city.

At the Governor's request, the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration called a conference of both sides to facilitate an agreement and early ending of the walkout. The conference began at 2 p. m. at the State House.

Mr. Hurley's Secretary, Charles F. Gadsby, and Chairman Francis M. McKeown, of the Department of Public Utilities, were among the State officials who attended.

One hundred ten employees of the gas concern, members of Local 12,002, United Mine Workers of America (District 50), affiliated with the CIO, quit work yesterday afternoon when negotiations for a contract broke down, reputedly over demands for a union shop.

'Count' Is Held In $40,000 Bail

Pleading not guilty to charges of larceny of $30,480, Gustaf G. Freiderich—described in newspaper clippings in his possession as "Count Gustaf G. Freiderich zu Brandenburg"—was held in $40,000 bail by Municipal Judge Joseph Riley today.

His arraignment followed a morning of questioning by Boston Police, Federal Immigration Inspectors and officers of the Naval Intelligence.

Police sought to clear up points in the story of his alleged obtaining from William F. Handshumacker, wealthy Boston provisions man, the $30,480 in question.

Immigration officials wanted to know how and when he entered the country.

Naval officers wondered whether he had connections with German espionage.

In Municipal Court, Attorneys Edward McGonagle and Joseph Klarfield asserted their client should not be charged with criminal offense, that the obtaining of the money through, they asserted, loans was a matter for civil action. They maintained that Freiderich had signed notes for the money loaned.

Police Sergeant Patrick Flannery told the court that the prisoner had been evasive in his replies and asked that bail be set high.

When arrested, Freiderich displayed the newspaper clippings which described him as the friend of many Hollywood motion picture notables. Sergeant Flannery said he also had a number of cards describing himself as a Count.

Etiquette Quiz Finds Students Seek Guidance

College survey indicates interest in questions of table manners and introductions.

Suppose you are an average man who graduated from college last June and got a job. You got married also. Then suddenly, inexplicably, one day your boss decides to accept an invitation to dinner at your house. You wonder whether you introduce him to your wife—or your wife to him. And a thousand other details such as that become problems to you.

Along this line, an "etiquette" survey of nine co-educational colleges from coast to coast discloses that students "are decidedly interested in matters of social usage" and that their chief difficulties arise in introductions, table manners, public conduct, "dates," clothes, and dances—all subjects of which college students were mistakenly supposed to be masters.

College officials, who had previously assumed that students absorb such fundamentals automatically at college without any special instruction, have been getting reports from employers that graduates "do not know the elements of courtesy, do not know how to conduct themselves in a business interview, cannot be entrusted to use the proper fork or spoon, and are tongue-tied at important social functions." Consequently, two women officials at Purdue University—Dorothy C. Stratton, Dean of Women, and Helen B. Schleman, Director of Women's Residence Halls, have delved into this problem by means of a nation-wide survey, the results of which were reported today in the Harvard Educational Review.

6,200 Questions Asked

In this survey, more than 6,200 questions of etiquette were raised by students at Purdue, New York State Teachers College, University of Maine, University of Nebraska, University of Kentucky, Santa Barbara State Teachers College, DePauw University, University of Louisville, and Wayne University. Harvard was barred from the list as being noncoeducational and nontypical.

"How to carry on a conversation with someone you do not know well," matters pertaining to letters of all kinds, "Dutch treats," flowers, receptions and teas, conduct in restaurants, and even how to address the faculty, were social problems found prominent on every campus. Table manners puzzled students most at Maine, Nebraska, and Purdue; the Kentucky and New York students asked chiefly about "dates"; the principal concern at Santa Barbara and Wayne had to do with introductions; and conduct in public places was foremost at DePauw and Louisville.

The problem of introductions led all others with over 700 inquiries. Who is introduced to whom, and whose name is mentioned first in an introduction was the query of 300 students. "Are professors introduced to parents or are parents introduced to professor?" demanded socially-minded students. "Two girls and two boys meet at a dance; one boy and one girl are friends; how should introductions proceed?"

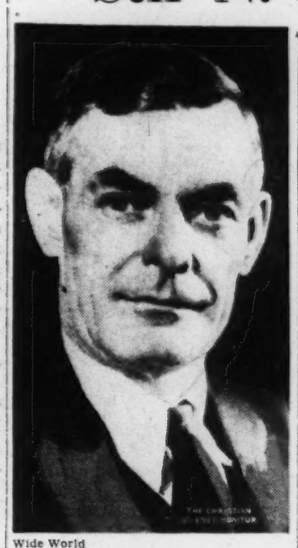
Conduct at College

Although 696 questions were about table manners, they all concerned conduct at college dining halls, with only a few students showing interest in how to "entertain at home." This field is apparently "reserved for the time after one leaves college," according to the investigations of Dean Stratton and Director Schleman.

The wide interest shown by stu-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Blare of Political Trumpets Fails To Stir N. E. Interest



Wide World

Jasper McLevy
Bridgeport Mayor, who is Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Wide World

Raymond E. Baldwin
Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Wide World

William H. Vanderbilt
Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

Trip through area shows indications of but few changes in officials after Nov. 8 elections.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the election but a week away, with most of the time-tested issues of campaigns trotted out for public consumption, with money no object in at least three state gubernatorial races, and with all Yankee-land's traditional absorbtion in things political, one might reasonably expect public interest to be fairly seething in New England today . . . but it isn't.

A trip from the farming hills in the North to the factory dells in the South of this six-state empire discloses the bunting out, the placards up, the sound trucks blaring (so raucously, too!), and the candidates themselves in the usual swirl of pre-election commotion. But the voters—and in this most all political observers are agreed—simply aren't interested. Attendance at rallies of nearly all the candidates is below par. Newspapers are hard pressed for headlines, there has scarcely been an eight-column "screamer" on the campaign since the primaries.

What does all this mean?

Few Changes

By all the political weather vanes that swing in the breeze this should mean there will be few changes in New England office holders after Nov. 8, for lack of interest in a campaign usually means voters are satisfied with what they have.

That's what it meant in Maine last Sept. 12 when Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and his Republican slate were re-elected following an apathetic campaign. If this same situation holds true for the rest of New England it means that two Republican Governors, Aiken of Vermont and Murphy of New Hampshire, will be re-elected, as will two Democrats, Governors Cross of Connecticut and Quinn of Rhode Island. It also means that Senators Lonergan of Connecticut and Brown of New Hampshire, both Democrats, and Senator Gibson, Vermont Republican, will be returned to Washington, as will the preponderantly Republican delegation to the lower House.

That is how the election looks to political observers who glance quickly at the surface indications and predict as they run. But political prognosticators wouldn't stay in the business very long if they didn't hedge and qualify a bit.

As a matter of fact, there may be valid reason for qualifications. The present state of New England politics may indicate a far deeper development than one sees on the surface. For some years industrial experts have been saying that New England has reached a stage of business maturity because its industries have gone through the more hazardous days of development and now face problems somewhat different from businesses in newer sections.

Political Maturity

It may be, too, that New England has now reached a period of political maturity, that long experience has convinced it that it can no longer accept the belief that solution for its problems rests in the election of any single candidate or group o candidates to office. If this conclusion has been reached, it would, of course, account for the lack of enthusiasm for the current campaign.

But whether this is actually the situation in New England today is imponderable. So is the conclusion that the election is as good as settled, and that all incumbents will be re-elected.

Maybe they won't be. Certainly Fred C. Martin, Democrat, hasn't stopped fighting for a Vermont victory against Governor Aiken, nor has John L. Sullivan, Democrat, conceded victory to New Hampshire's millionaire Governor Murphy, although neither race would hardly be described as nip and tuck. In Rhode Island, William H. Vanderbilt of the wealthy family, is fighting for votes and 8,000 either way may turn the tide for him or for Governor Quinn.

And in Connecticut anything may happen.

It is, in fact, a very interesting picture in the old Nutmeg State. The two gubernatorial principals, of course, are Governor Cross, the former Yale Professor of English Literature, now completing, his fourth successive term, and Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican. But there is a third figure in the race who may decide the outcome.

Socialist Candidate

He is Jasper McLevy, nationally known Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport. Mr. McLevy has run for Governor of Connecticut before. Six times, in fact. Back in 1928 he polled only 3,184 votes in an election where upwards of 650,000 ballots are normally cast. But each successive election up to 1934 he showed substantial increases, rolling up in that year 38,438 votes. In 1936, probably because the national election tended to concentrate votes again in the two major parties, his vote fell off to 20,993.

What it will be next week no one presumes to guess, but there is general expectation it will run substantially larger than even 1934. Two conditions strengthen this expectation. First, Mr. McLevy's administration of Bridgeport has won wide attention. Reader's Digest had an article about it not long ago. Secondly, Connecticut has been rocked in recent months by two scandals, one involving the municipal affairs of Waterbury, the other surrounding the state Merritt Highway proj-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Demands for More Funds Face Vermont Legislature

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 1—The biennial session of the Vermont General Assembly, meeting in January, will be faced with more than the ordinary necessity of providing increased revenues if early department demands for enlarged appropriations is any criterion. Reports already received by the Finance Department from other Departments and Commissions indicate the demand for more funds will be general and heavy. Already, recommendations for increases received from Department and Commission heads total more than $300,000 with many of the larger State agencies yet to be heard from.

Chief among the requests for increased appropriations is for old age assistance. W. Arthur Simpson, Director, anticipates requirements totalling $600,000 or $125,000 more annually than the Department had to expend during the current biennial period. Such appropriation by the State, of course, is matched by the Federal Government.

In explaining his request for more old age assistance funds, Mr. Simpson said that the present case load will absorb all available State and Federal funds of the next several months. "The State agency," the Director said, "has been reluctant to take this position and has spread its resources to the limit to meet prevailing conditions but due to the accelerating rate of public dependency during the past year, the appropriation made by the last Legislature has proven inadequate to meet all needs."

The 1937 Legislature increased the State's share of old age assistance from $250,000 annually to $475,000 annually.

The Public Welfare Department is still to be heard from and as this is the largest in the State and has been taking in a wider sphere of activity in recent years, its recommendation is expected to boost the total amount of increased appropriations to be asked of the Legislature. Many of the State institutions which are under the Department of Public Welfare have already asked for substantial increases.

That such appropriation increases are asked doesn't necessarily mean that the Legislature will accede to the requests but legislative observers point out that with such a definite trend, past experience would indicate a certain percentage of increased appropriations will be approved. The State had to resort to special taxes, such as that imposed on cigarettes, to meet the $18,000,000 cost of government for the current biennium, they argue, and unless revenue from regular tax sources shows a decided increase, the next Legislature will find itself faced with the task of devising new sources of income to meet any additional committments it may make.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and probably Wednesday; cloudy at night, probably showers Thursday; gentle northerly and variable winds, becoming southerly.

Maine: Fair, not quite so cold in southwest portion tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer in south portion; Thursday showers.

New Hampshire: Fair, not quite so cold in south portion tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; Thursday showers.

Vermont: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; Thursday showers.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday generally fair and warmer; Thursday probably showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming southerly Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	35	Minneapolis	58	56
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	64	62
Chicago	48	48	New York	42	42
Denver	42	42	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	44	42
Kansas City	64	64	St. Louis	54	54
Miami	68	68	Washington	38	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 1
B—Minimum, Oct. 31

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:52 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Wednesday, 6:27 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m.

Data on Harvard Frosh Show Shift in Fathers' Vocations

The Week at Harvard

Half of the employed fathers of freshmen in Harvard College this year are business executives, lawyers, educators, doctors, engineers, or store merchants, according to a tabulation from the college files. A quarter of the fathers are manufacturers, stock brokers, Government employees, insurance agents, wholesalers, or bankers. In the remaining quarter more than 50 different occupations are represented, with salesmen, farmers, accountants, clergymen, army officers, and architects predominating.

The employed fathers number 814 in a class of 957 new freshmen, the others being retired, deceased, or unemployed.

Chief changes during the past two years in occupations of fathers of Harvard freshmen, as shown by comparative statistics for the present class and the class which entered two years ago, are large increases in the percentages of wholesalers, farmers, Government employees, civil and electrical engineers, insurance agents, and business executives. On the other hand, store merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and salesmen showed a decrease, indicating either an actual decrease in the number of men in such occupations or else that Harvard is ceasing to draw students in such numbers from fathers in these occupations.

Major occupations, which are represented to virtually the same extent in 1936 and 1938, include lawyers, educators, doctors, and brokers. Odd employments noted included oyster grower, yacht captain, fire lieutenant, and circus performer.

A valuable collection of over 35,000 Hawaiian land shells assembled by the late Rev. Pomeroy Emerson of Brookline, Mass., has been given to

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Exeter—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also Paul Kelly and Constance Moore in "The Missing Guest." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9. Extended for another week.

Coolidge Corner—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:44, 9:52.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Strand—
Loretta Young in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lore. Tomorrow: "When Were You Born," with Anna May Wong. Also "Mr. Chump," featuring Johnny Davis.

University—
"Personal Secretary," with William Gargan, Joy Hodges, and Andy Devine. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Marie Antoinette," starring Norma Shearer, Tyrone Power and John Barrymore.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray in "Sing You Sinners." 3:35, 6:38, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa." 2, 5, 8.

South Station Theater—
Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep." Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag." "Popeye & Katzenjammer Kids" cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels; Grantland Rice, Football, cartoons, Travel in Cuba, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell. "Bordertown," featuring Paul Muni. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 4, 6:55, 10. Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. March of Time. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

Music

Long School of Music—
Open house concert. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Pianoforte recital by students of Charles Dennee, New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct the guidance tour on Greek Art. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 4.

Public Library—
Lecture by Ernst Krenek, composer, on his Second Concerto for Pianoforte which he will play at the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 4 and 5). Lecture Hall. 4:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fred Stone in 'Lightnin''

The Arts in Boston

That lovable rascal, Bill Jones, returned to the stage of the Colonial theater last night for a fortnight's stay. This time he appeared in the outward guise of Fred Stone, who has taken over the role made famous by Frank Bacon. This reviewer, being possibly the only person in the United States who never saw the Bacon performance, and never saw the play itself before, was able to enjoy the character and the play, "Lightnin'," in complete innocence.

You may easily disapprove of Bill's habits. He is an incorrigible toper, a poor provider, a bad citizen altogether. Nevertheless, he remains lovable. His heart is warm, his intentions are good, though his control is wobbly. In Mr. Stone's impersonation of him, it is impossible not to love him, to sympathize with his irresponsibility, to rejoice in his final triumph over his enemies.

The play itself, as everybody knows, is a compound of all the tried recipes of theatrical appeal, with, in addition to the fumbling deus ex machina, the young lovers parted and reunited, the shrewish wife, the double dyed villains, the benevolent friend, the comic characters. Not to mention the state line running through the middle of the lobby. It's good, old-fashioned, warm-hearted melodramatic comedy, and as such it was received and applauded last night.

Mr. Stone of course had an especially warm welcome, and at the final curtain he made a characteristic speech, compiled of jokes, reminiscences and a bit of song and dance.

L. A. S.

The Children's Crusade

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Handel and Haydn Society repeated its spring performance of Gabriel Pierné's "The Children's Crusade," the presentation being under the auspices of the women's committee of the National Cathedral Association. The children's chorus was recruited from the secondary schools of Brookline, and trained by the director of music of that town, William Burbank. Helen C. Bailey, Gordon A. Joslin, Alice S. Morrison and Elizabeth C. Taylor, teachers of music in the Brookline schools, also lent valuable assistance in training the 155 youthful choristers. The soloists were again Mmes. Agnes Davis, Olive Appleton and Blanche Haskell, sopranos, Ernest McChesney, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass, and the solo quartet of women's voices comprised the Misses Margaret Cronin, Evelyn Houghton, Doris Simonds and Rosina Foti. A group of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra once more supplied the exacting orchestral accompaniment, and as at Easter, Dr. Thompson Stone conducted.

In many respects, this performance was superior to that given in the spring, despite the fact that many of the children had learned their parts in a remarkably short time, which of course reflects much credit upon Mr. Burbank and his assistants. The timbre of the children's voices, for instance, seemed purer and of fresher quality, and their response to the beat augured well for these youngsters as future members of the Handel and Haydn Society.

The society itself gave a very smooth performance, although the old fault of ragged endings on sibilants troubled the singers. There was authority in the attacks, however, and while the more subtle points in nuance were occasionally missed, this was easily forgiven when one recalled that rehearsals were limited.

What was probably the best climax building of the entire performance occurred in Part Four, during which the listener is aware that Pierné had absorbed the musical language of César Franck.

A comparatively small audience applauded vigorously at the conclusion of the performance.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays include "Shadow and Substance," in its last fortnight at the Wilbur; "Leave It to Me," in its third and last week at the Shubert; "Golden Boy," likewise in its final week at the Plymouth, and the Federal Theater production of "Haiti," in its second week at the Copley.

Three new entertainments are scheduled for next Monday evening: The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo opens a week's engagement at the Opera House; "The Boys from Syracuse," George Abbott's new musical based on "A Comedy of Errors," comes into the Shubert, and Lew Leslie offers the sixth edition of his "Blackbirds" at the re-opened Majestic.

On the following evening, Vinton Freedley will present the new comedy, "The Flying Ginzburgs," at the Plymouth.

Next item in view is the third offering of the Playwrights Company, Elmer Rice's "American Landscape," built around an old Connecticut homestead which is coveted by a revolutionary political group. The Wilbur will house the piece, beginning Nov. 21.

On the same evening, Jed Harris, it is reported, will bring back to Boston, where it opened, the Pulitzer Prize play of Thornton Wilder, "Our Town," but this time without the services of Evelyn Varden, Jay Fassett and Philip Coolidge.

The possibility is also mentioned that Boston may have an opportunity on Nov. 14 to see "A Woman's a Fool (to be Clever)," which survived seven performances in New York recently.

Noel Coward, according to another report, intends to open his new musical show, starring Beatrice Lillie, on Dec. 26 in Boston, probably at the Colonial.

The D'Oyly Carte Savoyards will appear in Boston probably in the late spring. They are scheduled for a stay in New York from Jan. 5 to March 11, after which they will tour, sailing for England on May 14. Boston is usually their last stop.

Radio History Recorded

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Radio reached a venerable stage Oct. 31—the museum. The Smithsonian Institution announced it had received a series of microphones, including that used in the first radiocast, from the National, Broadcasting Company.

ROMANES & PATERSON
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Now Showing
A
Reversible Travel Cape
$65
MADE TO ORDER

A warm lamb's wool cape, grand for travel and sportwear. Brown, green and gray, plain one side, with contrasting checks on the other.

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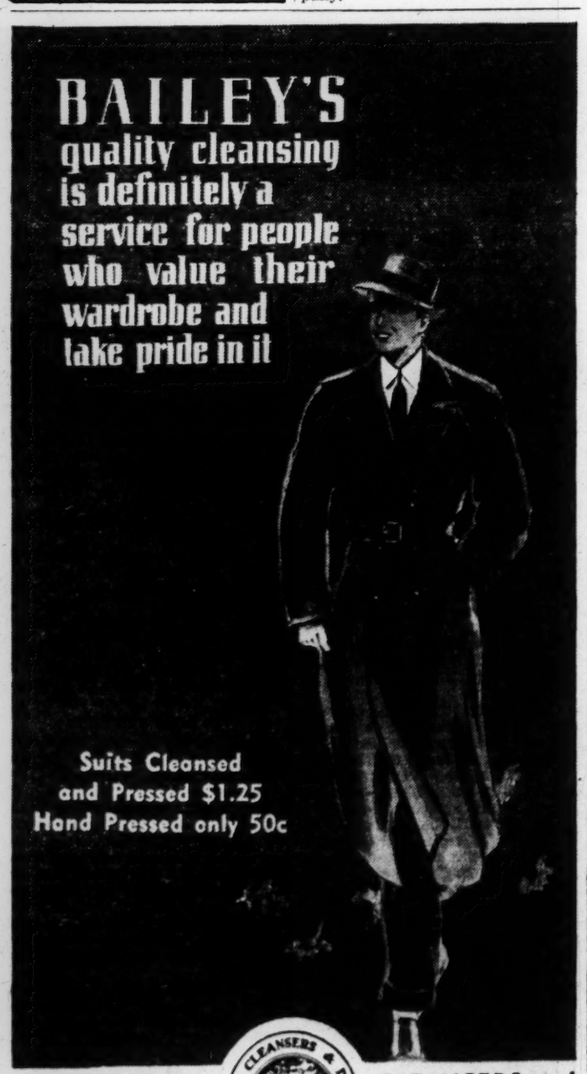

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A Preview of Next Week's Radio Programs

Dr. Howard Hanson
to conduct "Milestones in Music," a weekly historical-educational series, beginning Saturday, Nov. 5, at 11:30 a. m. through WNAC.

Sophie Tucker
song stylist, who begins a new series Monday, Nov. 7, CBS to WEEI at 6:45 p. m.

Samuel Barber
American composer, two of whose works will be conducted by Arturo Toscanini in NBC Symphony Hour on Saturday, NBC-Blue to WBZ at 10 p. m.

NBC, CBS; Wide World

Daniel Wilbur Steele
(above) whose story "A Drink of Water" will be produced by Columbia Workshop Thursday, Nov. 3, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

Kirsten Flagstad
(below) soprano, who will be guest soloist on the Sunday Evening Hour, Sunday, Nov. 6, CBS to WEEI at 9 p. m.

Raymond Massey
who plays Abraham Lincoln in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," now playing in New York, who will do scenes from it on the Magic Key program Sunday, Nov. 6, NBC-Blue to WBZ at 2 p. m.

Radio Scare: Boston Misses 'Martian Raid'

Behind the Microphone

Boston escaped the "scare" which was delivered to a great portion of the radio audience in the country as a result of the Orson Welles dramatization of H. G. Wells's "War of the Worlds" on last Sunday. Only the fact that WEEI in Boston has a program at that hour which it is trying to build into a nation-wide forum prevented its radiocasting on the local air. A quick check from those listeners who regularly tune the Orson Welles dramas revealed that most of them got it from WPRO, the Columbia outlet in Providence, R. I.

Two facts stick out of the confusion caused by a drama which was so realistic as to delude many listeners into believing it was solid fact. One, they probably tuned in after the program started, thereby failing to get the routine announcements that it was a drama, and secondly, they failed to make a roundup of the dial to see whether the rest of radio programs were similarly affected.

"Comedy of Errors"

Thus is one more item added to the comedy of errors in which radio has often been the unwitting cause. Police have been sent on fruitless errands to many houses to prevent supposed crimes only to discover that their informers had been hoaxed by realistic radiocast crime dramas. "The Shadow," that horrific character of the radio, in his early days before he came over to the side of the law, used to cause many a swooning of listeners who took his macabre accents too literally.

We would absolve Mr. Welles from any deliberate attempt to mislead listeners. Indeed, if they feel shocked they could go back no farther than last week for a drama which was more dreadful in its portent than any Mr. Welles could conjure. More dreadful because it "could happen," whereas Mr. H. G. Wells drama is entirely fantastic. This was the dramatization of Archibald McLeish's "Air Raid" by the Columbia Workshop under the direction of William Robson in which Orson Welles, incidentally was one of the leads along with Aline McMahon. This drama emphasized powerfully that women and children will be on the "firing line" by the modern methods in which war is waged. The appalling sense of the butchery of the innocent laughing women and children created by the "Air Raid" drama was more shocking in its effect than the psuedo Martian invasion depicted by H. G. Wells. We would prefer to eliminate the possibility of that dreadful fact more than the momentary alarm that might have been provided by a purely fictional event.

* * *

The Lone Ranger

What does your favorite, though fictional, radio character look like "in the flesh"

Movie studio scouts surveyed the audience of Mutual's well-known "Lone Ranger" and finally deduced these measurements: "The Lone Ranger must be 5 feet, 11 inches tall, weigh approximately 170 pounds, have no mustache or beard, never wear chaps, always wear a white hat, and constantly carry two guns."

They even found Lee Powell, a screen player, who fitted these measurements, and a picture of him is now in the November issue of Good Housekeeping so that his fans can see what he looks like.

Other "musts" about the Lone Ranger. He does not drink or swear. He fires his pistol only in self-defense and is allowed no romantic entanglements.

* * *

For Camera Fans

Occasionally popular radio programs, after insistent demands, invite candid camera fans in once to satisfy requests and get it over with. But now comes a program which extends an "open house" to camera fans any time. This is the "Your Family and Mine" period over the NBC-Red network, Mondays to Fridays through WNAC at 5:15 p. m., eastern standard time. All camera fans have to do is to write in for an appointment. The program is radiocast from Radio City in New York.

* * *

Looking Ahead

A resume of some dialworthy entertainment for the next week:

Wednesday, Nov. 2

Haydn's Symphony No. 98, in B Flat Major. One of the Salomon London series, by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

Thursday, Nov. 3

National cornhusking contest, from Sioux Falls, S. D., NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Address, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., automobile leader, at luncheon of Boston Chamber of Commerce, WAAB, 1 p. m.; also WIXAL (6.04mc) on short waves.

"Ideas That Came True," new series on communication and travel, NBC-Blue to WBZ, WBZA, 2 p. m.; story of the newspaper in premiere program.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, by Jose Iturbi, conducting the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Wilbur Daniel Steele's story, "A Drink of Water," first of a series of three, by Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

riday, Nov. 4

Story of Sequoia, famed Indian chief for whom the California big trees were named in "Death Valley Days," NBC-Red to WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Saturday, Nov. 5

"Milestones in the History of Music," educational-historical series, to be conducted by Dr. Harold Gleason, musicologist, with the Eastman School of Music Orchestra. Dr. Howard Hanson conductor, WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

A Toscanini rarity, works by an American composer, Samuel Barber's "Adagio for Strings" and "Essay for Orchestra"; also Debussy's "Iberia" Suite and Dvorak's Symphony No. 5 (From the New World), NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 6

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Rosmarie Brancato as "Lucia," by Radio City opera company, WBZ, 12 noon.

Scenes from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with Raymond Massey of the play, in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m.

Kirsten Flagstad, Wagnerian soprano, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 7

Sophie Tucker, one of the really great song stylists, in new popular series, CBS to WEEI, 6:45 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 G. Heatter: music	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Political talk	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; Jack Knell.	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments" t	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Political talk	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	Political talk	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Orch.	vocal group	dramatization	"Down Memory Lane"
8:30 Variety Program	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only": va-	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:45 with Al Jolson	Questions and Answers	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	of Music"
9:00 "We, the People":	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	matic program	Sanderson	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Political talk	"Fibber McGee": variety	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	Political talk	program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Political talk; variety
10:15 River's End"	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Talk: C. J. Ingram	Variety Program
10:30 Detective sketch	Ralph Blane, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Variety Program
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Talk	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Amer. Jew. Congress	Walter Miller's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Morning Review"	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch. news	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Talk: political	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	Political talk	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	Marjorie Mills Hour	Shirley Howard, songs	Natl. Emergency Council
1:45 'Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Beverly Small, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk: Musical Roundup	"Two on Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Curt Sternberger
2:45 of the Air"	Betty Crocker	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Book Reviews
3:00 Talk: George Mes-	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 sersmith	Natl. Housing program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 CBS Music Hour	Maurice Spitalny's Or	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Religious program
3:45 CBS Music Hour	Weather! news	"Guiding Light": sketch	Talk from Portugal	Religious program
4:00 "Chicagoans": Or-	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network talk	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:15 chestra	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:30 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee": variety	Dramatic sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music: 'Castillians'	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Political talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Political talk	"One Man's Family":	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Political talk	Political talk
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Camb. Com. Plan 'E'	"Varieties"
9:00 CBS Symphony	Political talk	"Town Hall Tonight"	Debate: Biennial Session	"The Question Box"
9:15 Orchestra	Political talk	with Fred Allen and	J. Steele: commentator	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	Political talk	Peter Van Steeden's	Political talk	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 musical - variety	Political talk	Orchestra	Percy Faith's Music	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 dramatic show	Madison Square Garden	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 with A. Menjou	Sports Event	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Madison Square Garden	Kay Kyser's Musical	Political rally	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Sports Event	Class and Dance	Political rally	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	'Melodies From the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	lem: variety

Election Speakers On Radio Tonight

Democratic

6:45 WAAB Paul A. Dever.
7:00 WEEI State Committee.
7:30 WBZ State Committee—John F. Fitzgerald.
10:00 WMEX James M. Curley.

Republican

6:23 WBZ State Committee.
7:15 WAAB Timothy W. Murphy.
8:00 WBZ Middlesex County Good Government Association.
9:00 WAAB State Committee.
9:30 WBZ Leverett Saltonstall.
9:45 WBZ State Committee: Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 2

2.30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'Gas' Tax Diversion Opposition Gains In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—Although public interest in this State has been concentrated on the struggles of the two major parties with an electorate as unruly as it is unpredictable, proponents of the anti-gas-tax diversion amendment to the State Constitution have made forthright strides in their effort to obtain a favorable vote on the measure.

A nucleus of private citizens interested in tax problems instituted the amendment and with the help of many outside sources shoved it through the Constitutional Convention. From that time until now both groups have been quietly yet actively working for the two-thirds vote on Nov. 8 which will assure its addition to the Supreme Law of the State.

Using organization meetings, grange assemblies, and political get-togethers as sounding boards, the self-appointed lobbyists have presented their arguments frequently during the past two months.

At least two New Hampshire organizations are spending time and money pushing the adoption of the amendment. They are the New Hampshire Petroleum Industries Committee and the Truck Owners Association. Both have instituted advertising and publicity campaigns of considerable scope.

A "yes" vote is urged to "prevent misuse of road funds, save the State a possible loss of millions in federal road assistance, protect New Hampshire's highway program and assure the construction of needed rural roads, and attract tourist trade."

Hearings Begin On Minimum Pay In Stores of N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 1—Hearings being conducted preliminary to the drafting of suggested wage requirements for women and minors employed in retail establishments of the State, have produced some amazing figures and suggestions on minimum pay.

One 18-year-old girl told the Retail Trade Board of the State Minimum Wage Division that she had recently been paid off from a job in a retail establishment where she received from $1.70 to $4 for a 43-hour week. She said her pay was computed on the basis of four per cent of the sales she made.

Manchester merchants offered no opposition to a minimum wage of $12 a week. Some felt that such a rate should apply to beginners, with $2 a week additional after a short period of service.

Opposition to a minimum rate of $12 came from merchants in small surrounding communities who contend that $10 in their communities would be as much as $12 in Manchester. The Board took the stand that a Federal study of the cost of living in New Hampshire showed it to be lower in a number of the larger cities than in smaller communities.

The Minimum Wage Division is just putting into effect a mandatory code covering women and minors employed in the restaurant business. Previous codes cover several thousand women and minors in such fields as the laundry business, knit goods and hosiery industry, and beauty parlors.

Tonight's Specials On Radio

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc). Current Events Round Table; discussion under the direction of Prof. William Y. Elliott.
8:00 WEEI "Big Town" drama, with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor: "Election Frauds."
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc). Harvard University series in American History: Anglo-American Diplomatic Relations: "The Aftermath of the Civil War," Prof. James P. Baxter, President, Williams College.
8:30 WNAC "For Men Only": interviews with Hugh Herbert, screen player; Burton Holmes, lecturer; Reed Veterrit, former G-man.
8:30 WEEI Al Jolson and company; Alfred E. Smith, guest speaker; Gail Patrick, screen player; Connie Boswell, songs.
9:00 WEEI "We, the People": Gabriel Heatter interviews Jack Lawrence, former office boy for "Diamond Jim" Brady; David Statler, youthful author; Lester Pfeister, horticulturist; C. D. Scott, Spanish War veteran.
9:30 WNAC "Fibber McGee" company; Fibber organizes a Boy Scout troop.
9:30 WEEI Benny Goodman's Swing School: Dave Rubinoff, guest; Sister Sharpe, songs.
9:30 WIXAL (11.73mc). Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on "The Trade of the World Today," from National Foreign Trade Council banquet, New York.
10:00 WNAC Bob Hope's variety show; Martha Raye, guest soloist.
11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz," by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Bohm's Partita Uber Die Aire: Jesu Du Bist Alles Schone, by Yella Pessl, harpsichordist; Bach's "Komm, Susser Tod," and Handel's "Siciliana," by Marian Anderson, contralto; "Porgy and Bess" selections, by Helen Jepson and Lawrence Tibbett; Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture, by BBC Symphony Orchestra.

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WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9290
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. CIr. 6-6363 Evs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75.

Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS · MAURICE EVANS
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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills AIR-CONDITIONED
Mon., Tues., Wed.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Charles Boyer—Danielle Darrieux
"MAYERLING"
Melvyn Douglas—Florence Rice
"FAST COMPANY"

Saltonstall Reassures WPA; Curley Denounces Hecklers

A sudden shift in the Republican Party election strategy now finds Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor, openly attacking James M. Curley, Democratic nominee. Mr. Saltonstall had previously avoided direct reference to his opponent in previous campaign speeches.

Last night Mr. Saltonstall abandoned the silent treatment of his opponent by stating that "one of the most atrocious falsehoods of the many that are being disseminated in this campaign, one that is a direct affront to President Roosevelt, is my opponent's attempt to get people to believe that unless he is elected, those benefiting from federal relief will be injured.

"President Roosevelt, real leader of the Democratic Party, has stated that relief is not political and has given orders to Harry Hopkins that no one is to play politics with human misery."

Mr. Saltonstall pointed out that states which have gone Republican in the past have kept their WPA quota and did not suffer reduction in federal relief.

Charging that his opponent is trying to intimidate the WPA vote, Mr. Saltonstall promised that WPA workers, under his administration will be secure in their position.

Only One Issue—A Moral One

The Republican nominee declared "there is only one real issue in this campaign. It is a moral issue—one that transcends political parties. Are we to have honest service in every department of government, or are we to have a return of the violent, blustering, demoralizing administration of the years 1934 to 1936."

He promised to appoint as one of his secretaries in the Governor's office a real representative of labor to keep him informed regarding labor problems and to conduct a census of unemployment in Massachusetts.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who defeated Mr. Curley for United States Senator in 1936, entered the election fray by delivering speeches in behalf of Mr. Saltonstall at Lowell, Lawrence, and Methuen.

Senator Lodge launched an attack upon the "Bourbon element" controlling the Democratic Party in Congress, saying they dictated the term of the wages and hours bill which he termed a "two-bit minimum" wage law in contrast with the 52-cent hourly wage paid unskilled labor in Massachusetts.

While the Senator said he voted for the measure because it was the best obtainable under the reactionary element controlling the Democratic Party, he stated:

"What a price to put on the dignity and integrity of American labor. Twenty-five cents an hour for a living wage and described as a means of ending sweat labor. If that is humanitarianism, liberalism and progressivism, then these words have a new meaning for me, but I don't believe they have."

At seven Greater Boston rallies, James M. Curley continued his attack upon the Republican Party. Once more the former Governor showed ire at the heckling he has received at various rallies. Last night he called upon chiefs of police in communities where he is scheduled to speak to assign patrolmen to maintain order at his rallies and to prevent heckling.

At a Milton rally last night a heckler yelled, "Have you ever heard of the General Equipment case?" This brought to mind the judgment against Mr. Curley under which he has been ordered to return $30,000 to the city. The case has been appealed. In addition, it brought up the perjury trial of Frederick H. Graves who stated that Mr. Curley received the money as a bribe. Mr. Graves is now serving a term for one count of perjury but was acquitted on the count involving his charge against Mr. Curley.

The former Governor answered the heckler by saying:

"Yes, I have heard of that case, and the man responsible is now serving time, and when he gets out, will have to answer to a charge of non-support." He then related his version of the case.

Calls Heckling Paid

Regarding the request for police protection against hecklers Mr. Curley said:

"At many public gatherings in the interest of the Democratic Party in the last seven days, groups of gangsters, traveling from meeting place to meeting place, have been a source of annoyance and disturbance, and with a view to avoid trouble of any character and to guarantee peaceful conduct of these public meetings I respectfully request that you assign a sufficient number of police to preserve order and prevent paid Republican hirelings from interrupting or interfering with the orderly procedure of these meetings.

"This is the first time in my experience that this phase of campaigning has been indulged in and it should not be permitted as it is customary for the gatherings held in the interests of the Democratic Party to invite many women."

Bringing up the Boston Elevated Railway stock situation, Mr. Curley charged that those who engineered the public control act "are hoping Saltonstall will be elected so that they will have someone to carry out their will and pillage the public to the tune of $15,000,000." He stated that the Public Control Act was put through to saddle "a junk heap" upon the public and protect the stockholders from losses and added that Mr. Saltonstall was a member of the law firm representing the stockholders at the time."

N. E. Election Interest Low

(Continued from Page 11)

ect. Members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties were mentioned in the press, so Mr. McLevy has seized the opportunity to aim his ammunition at both parties, promising, if elected, reforms of wide application.

Although Mr. McLevy is somewhat impartial in his denunciations of the parties, it is the popular opinion that he takes two votes from the Democrats for every one he takes from the Republicans.

Easily Mean Defeat

If this is true, and if his campaign should attract, say, 60,000 votes it could easily mean the defeat of Governor Cross and the election of Mr. Baldwin.

That is why in Connecticut these days you are likely to hear more conversation about stopping Mr. McLevy than about Governor Cross's desire to complete his reorganization of the state government, or about Mr. Baldwin's criticism of how the Governor has progressed, or not progressed, with his plans.

Then, there is the gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts. By all the rules of the game it should be a rousing campaign, for the incumbent Governor is not up for re-election. Too, both candidates are waging expensive campaigns. One answer for the lack of enthusiasm at this stage of the campaign, in the opinion of observers is the fact, that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have candidates capable of arousing great enthusiasm among their followers. Of course, this has not always been true of the Democratic nominee, former Gov. James M. Curley, for at times in the past he has stirred the masses as few men have. But he is now a fairly well-known quantity. He has campaigned so often that voters have their minds made up about him. They either approve what he has done, or they don't. They either will vote for him as a matter of party loyalty, or they won't.

Years of Service

Much the same can be said of the Republican Leverett Saltonstall. His years of service in the House of Representatives have made him pretty much a public figure. He is friendly and affable, but not particularly colorful. His platform technique is designed for the intelligence rather than the emotions, so any great display of super enthusiasm can hardly be expected in his campaign.

Nevertheless, it has become more and more the opinion of observers, including some nationally known political writers who have visited the Bay State these past few days, that Mr. Saltonstall's campaign is proving more effective than the "old school" methods of Mr. Curley. His election is now rather freely predicted.

This situation wouuld tend to bolster the hypothesis that New England has reached a stage of political maturity. When voters look beyond the sound and the fury of campaigns it is surely indicative of something new in American politics.

Plan something new for supper tonight! For ideas, look to advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor featuring good things to eat.

Quabbin Work Gets Under Way

Work on the Quabbin reservoir started today when hundreds of WPA workers began clearing the site for the $15,000,000 project, the State Emergency Public Works Commission announced.

It is estimated that the project will employ 2,500 men for a year and one half. Under the terms of the Federal grant, the work must be completed by June 20, 1940. The Federal Public Works Administration will furnish $6,900,000 of the cost, the Commission reported.

People Will Vote On Future Status Of Taxicab Stands

(Continued from Page 11)

stands when he took over various companies which went out of business.

Independents Refused to Act

When the Town Taxi went out of business, he adds, the independents had the same opportunity as he did to obtain their special stands, but they refused to occupy them on the theory, he said, that it would hurt their campaign against special stands. Therefore, he explains, he stepped in and took over the locations.

On the other hand, the independents charge that the corporation taxicab owners "pay thousands of dollars annually to the railroads, hotels, and large building owners for the privilege of being named to the (Police) Commissioner as exclusive licensees in front of their premises."

This charge was contained in a minority report of the Special Legislative Commission which studied the taxicab situation and reported to the Legislature in 1930. It has been frequently restated by the independents and just as frequently denied by the corporations. Nothing definite has ever been proved regarding this allegation and Mr. Sawyer points to legislation prohibiting such money transactions as proof that the charge is erroneous.

Say Confusion Would Result

The special stand proponents aver that to throw all stands open to all drivers would result in confusion around hotels and railroads, annoyance of patrons, and general warfare among the operators for best locations.

Mr. Sawyer makes particular reference to the taxicab wars in New York where cabs were wrecked, tires slashed, and cars pushed off dock ends by organized gangs attempting to gain control of the better stands. He infers that such warfare might take place in Boston should all companies be competing for business at hotels, railroads and the like.

The independent spokesmen immediately declare that lax police regulation is responsible for taxicab warfare, that through strict police regulation the New York system now operates without trouble. They add the same police regulation and work of hotel doormen would prevent the alleged concentration of drivers.

Maintenance of Service

Another special stand argument is that the operator is required at all times to maintain a sufficient number of cabs at the stands to care for all business, regardless of the rush elsewhere in the city. It is claimed that under the public stand system such service would not be maintained because of the lack of contract.

Yet the independents argue that the claim is absurd because of the number of drivers who would be cruising in the vicinity to pick up "fares."

The special stand groups declare that adoption of the referendum will mean that home rule in regard to taxicabs is denied the cities and towns. However, the referendum proponents point out the proposed plan will become operative only in those communities approving the referendum. Thus, the rule is actually that exercised by the local voters themselves.

The special stand advocates insist that it is in the interest of the public that special stands are maintained, but the opponents contend no section of a public street should be sectioned off for the private benefit of any one company, and that it is illegal to do so.

Backed by Safety League

The campaign of the special stand proponents is being conducted by the Public Safety League of which Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham is the chairman. Senator Nicholson has been a star opponent of public stand legislation in the Senate for several years.

Mr. Nicholson contends that the special stand law "has prevented riots, property damage and bloodshed. It is a law that has made automobile transportation less hazardous in Boston and Massachusetts than in any other city or State in the country.

"It is a law to which every police official in Massachusetts has given approval and a law every police official in every city in America would welcome for the protection of the public, especially for the protection of the mothers and daughters who find it necessary to travel in taxicabs."

Upon that angle of safety the special stand owners have based their entire campaign. The independents have endeavored to prove to the public that they offer the same safety to patrons as the so-called corporations. Whether they prove their case will be determined by the vote on Nov. 8.

Old Dollar Line Name Is Changed

The Dollar Line, the round-the-world vessels of which stopped regularly at Boston for many years, has been renamed the American President Line, according to advices received here from New York.

The President Adams, which is leaving Boston today, will be the first vessel to fly the new American President Line flag and the first from which the famous "$" sign on the stack will be removed.

While the "$" sign was still visible on the President Adams' stack early this afternoon as she loaded at the Hoosac Docks in Charlestown, it was assumed the symbol, taken from the name of Capt. Robert Dollar who built the line to its great prestige, would be removed when the vessel reaches New York.

The sailing of the President Adams will be the first by the line in several months. It recently was taken over by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Planning Director Named

Henry I. Harriman has just been appointed Director of Planning of the Division of Metropolitan Planning by James D. Henderson, Chairman.

Persistent Old Neptune Keeps Coast Survey Workers Busy

Changes in the coastline resulting from the recent hurricane and storm wave, are only a single phase of the incessant restlessness of old Father Neptune, which causes concern to chart makers. And it is upon the accuracy of the work of the chart makers that the safety of ships hinges.

Because the world's shore lines are constantly growing up, wearing down and generally rearranging themselves the making of charts is only a beginning, according to Lieut. Elliott Roberts of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Changes must be watched continuously, resurveys must be made and charts must be corrected and revised in order that navigation may be safe.

Even thee "rock-bound" coast of Maine needs watching with frequent revision of charts to show the latest man-made changes in buoys, landmarks and dredged harbors. But the sea, too, makes changes, particularly along sandy stretches which wind, waves, tides and currents, attack with telling effect, cutting away material in one place, only to drop it in another as shoals or bars. Channels and inlets are opened, closed and relocated at the whim of these forces.

Continuously Engaged

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is continuously engaged in surveying and chart making. The surveys from year to year show many changes that go to make up a fascinating history, as disclosed by Lieutenant Roberts. He points to the case of Fishing Point on the Virginia coast.

Fifty years ago, he said, Fishing Point was a slight prominence on the coast line. Sand collected there and the point became a long spit, reaching farther and farther out. It grew southward, parallel with the beach. In 66 years it grew four miles, making the water behind the spit a wonderful harbor. Countless fishing boats and other small craft found refuge there.

But the growth continued and curved back in toward the beach, till today that harbor is all but bottled up. A long row of abandoned poles stand along that beach. Each pole at one time marked the end of the spit and supported a light to indicate the harbor entrance, but each in its turn was abandoned as the spit grew onward. Today they stand as silent sentinels of the graphic and relentless march of the sands.

At the point where the sand spit curves back toward the main beach, it is already throwing out a new arm that gives every promise of doing the same thing all over again, and indicating another harbor south of the one that is now closing up, as a potentiality of the future. Repetition of such a process obviously has built a series of lagoons or bays along the coast. From Barnegat Bay in New Jersey to Florida, are the bays and marshes that probably were formed by sand spits reaching out to steal areas from the open sea.

Trucks Drive Across

Right here in Boston harbor there is Shirley Gut, the passage between Winthrop and Deer Island. After a time perhaps that won't be a passage, but in 1862 it was a channel more than 20 feet deep at low water. Mariners found it a fine short cut to the North Shore. The currents were so strong it was practically impossible for a man to swim across.

But today trucks drive across from the mainland to Deer Island on all but the highest tides. And all because Shirley Gut has been shoaling, down through the years. Unless the Gut is dredged, Deer Island will eventually lose its status as an island.

Cape Cod and the lands about Nantucket Sound have the least stable shores in New England, in opinion of Lieutenant Roberts. Chatham is probably the scene of the greatest changes. During a storm in 1851, a complete new channel broke through, into the harbor. It had 11 feet of water and was so useful that mariners looked on it as a gift of nature. They wanted it charted and permanently maintained, so it was examined with that in view by engineers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

But the engineers knew, however, of the unstable nature of the sands in that locality, and they reported that a new chart would probably have but temporary value. Sure enough, in a few years the new channel closed up completely, a common occurrence in such cases. Many an inlet on the Atlantic Coast has closed up or moved to a new location after years of use, sometimes by large ships.

As to the change in beach lines, Monomoy Island grew northward three miles in 60 years; Rockaway Point, opposite New York harbor entrance, has grown four miles westward since 1835; Hampton Beach, N. H., has seen frequent losses of waterfront properties prior to the building of the present seawall.

Charts show all these changes, and also disclose such things as the fact that in the tropics trees have taken possession of the water! It is a common occurrence where mangrove thickets grow. These are a salt water growth and, where the water is not too deep, can cover considerable areas in a few years.

No wonder a chart-maker's work is never done!

Etiquette

(Continued from Page 11)

dents in their "Emily Post Questionnaire" raises the question whether the teaching of social conduct "might well be included in freshman orientation," the Purdue investigators point out. Such orientation should not depend on "the armchair theorizing of someone who may have forgotten how important certain matters were in college days, but upon the situations which college students actually face and those in which they have a definite interest."

If the proposals of the Misses Stratton and Schleman are followed, the students of the near future will know the answers to the social problems of this college era, such as: "How should one eat sizzling steaks, sandwiches, baked potatoes, sticky cake, head lettuce, and artichokes?" "Is it proper for a girl to offer to help pay for the expenses of an evening?"; and "if a couple use the girl's car for a 'date,' who should buy the gas?"

Page Emily Post into the classrooms—for the survey has shown that Miss Co-ed and her 'varsity boy-friend don't know their answers.

Data on Harvard Frosh

(Continued from Page 11)

the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology. Numbering about 300 differently named forms, collected at 1,000 stations in the Islands, the collection contains many species now extinct and is regarded as one of the best ever assembled in that area.

The shells, all from the family of Achatinellidae, are varicolored, in green, yellow, mahogany brown, red-brown, white, black, and striped designs. This family is peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands and is found nowhere else in the world.

Alvar Aalto, of Finland, well-known European architect and furniture designer, will lecture Nov. 2 in Hunt Hall, Harvard Yard, on recent trends of Finnish architecture.

The Harvard Graduate School of Design, sponsor of the lecture, has opened an exhibit of photographs, air views, drawings, and models of four of Mr. Aalto's finest buildings: a sanatorium, a library, the architect's house in Helsingfors, and the Finnish Pavilion at the Paris 1937 Exposition. The exhibit also includes nine pieces of special furniture, largely in plywood, designed by Mr. Aalto and manufactured under his supervision, which aims at new body position, comfort, and beauty.

Cartoon on WPA Starts Inquiry

Postal authorities today launched an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the sending through the mails of a postcard bearing a cartoon slurring WPA workers in West Andover.

According to John J. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector in New England, who is acting on complaint of WPA employees who feel themselves aggrieved, the cartoon publicly accuses the workers of robbery, and is "scurrilous, defamatory, and objectionable."

The cartoon, said to have been published last month in a newspaper in that region, was attempting to induce voters to stop the WPA from building farm-to-market roads in Lawrence.

What to Serve?
NO FROWNS...
NO FRETS...
YOUR PROBLEM SOLVED WITH
Toasterettes
Toasterettes
Serve with soups, salads and beverages. One nibble and you'll immediately acclaim the appetizing taste of these toasted, whole wheat crackers. They're thin, dainty, delectable.
Made by Megowen Educator Food Co.
BAKERS OF CRAX

Ford Tells N. E. To 'Wake Up' And See Possibilities

SUDBURY, Mass., Nov. 1 (AP)—Visiting the Wayside Inn to survey hurricane damage on his property, Henry Ford said last night that New England needs to "wake up" to its possibilities.

"New England is the greatest section in the world," declared the industrialist in a short interview. "The greatest potential farm land in the world is right in these green fields. It (New England) just needs to wake up."

Mr. Ford earlier paid a surprise visit to a Framingham boiler plant to inspect a boiler now under construction for his farm in Sudbury and then told of plans to erect an industrial plant at South Sudbury.

The plant, he said, would produce "equipment of a farming and mineral nature."

He would not expand on that description, but added there was ample water power from Hope Brook, which originates in Framingham and courses into Sudbury.

No estimate of storm damage to buildings and orchards on the Ford property was made public. Mr. Ford was accompanied here by Mrs. Ford.

City Dock Project Started To Draw Trade to Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1—Mayor James E. Dunne has driven the first pile for the construction of a $2,000,000 municipal dock, and within a fortnight the hangars erected at the State Airport at Hillsgrove at cost of approximately $300,000 will be dedicated.

Then Rhode Island will launch a drive for business coming to New England by water or air. The pier will be used as a magnet to attract coastwise and international vessels, which have given this port a wide berth because of the lack of loading and unloading facilities. At the State airport, the hangar and the steel sheds will accommodate both the largest and the smallest planes now engaged in air travel in this country and in Europe.

When Gov. Robert E. Quinn and U. S. Senator Theodore Francis Green sponsored the PWA project, it was explained that many of the aviators who came here praised the landing field but said that it could not hope for increased business from foreign or domestic companies until housing facilities were provided.

The wharf extension project will include 1300 feet of heavily timbered sheating and 400,000 cubic yards of stone and dirt filling. After the sea wall is completed, a warehouse, 200 by 600 feet, will be built upon the filled-in extension. The job is expected to take about 18 months.

Mayor Dunne said that the project culminates 12 years of effort on the part of Maj. S. Frank Nolan, city engineer, the terminal development commission and himself to provide Providence with adequate unloading and loading accommodation.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

First National Stores
NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS WEEK
Featuring NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS AT Sale PRICES!
The FARMER FIRST NATIONAL STORES The MANUFACTURER

Here is a sale that hits home. First National Stores great New England Products Sale has now started. All this week First National Stores will feature New England products at specially low prices. New England saves through buying things New England produces.

BAKED BEANS
SLOW BAKED IN NEW ENGLAND IN OLD FASHIONED BRICK OVENS
FINAST Oven Baked 2 28 oz TINS 23c
FRIEND'S BAKED BY FRIEND BROS. AT MELROSE, MASS.
or B & M BAKED BY BURNHAM & MORRILL PORTLAND, ME.
YOUR CHOICE 2 28 oz TINS 25c

TIMBERLAKE BAKED BEANS
SLOW BAKED OVER 10 HRS. 2 GLASS BOTS 29c

BAKED HERE IN NEW ENGLAND
FINAST BROWN BREAD 2 16 oz TINS 25c

BROOMS
BELLVIEW BROOMS ARE MADE IN SPENCER, MASS.
Standard EACH 39c
Bellview EACH 69c

RICHMOND - MADE IN NEW ENGLAND
Toilet Tissue 6 Rolls 17c

VANILLA EXTRACTS
BAKER'S RICH, FLAVORFUL, MADE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
BURNETT'S MANUFACTURED IN BOSTON, MASS.
FOSS A POPULAR VANILLA EXTRACT MADE IN PORTLAND, MAINE
YOUR CHOICE 2 oz BOT 25c

TENDER WHOLE KERNELS - THE PICK OF MAINE'S CROP
CORN WHOLE KERNEL SIZE No 2 or 12 oz VACUUM 3 No 2 TINS 29c
CAPE COD'S DELIGHT OF THE NATION - MADE AT ONSET, MASS.
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE 17 oz TIN 10c
AMERICA'S OLDEST BAKING POWDER CO. - RUMFORD, R. I.
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 12 oz TIN 21c
MANUFACTURED FROM PURE DURUM SEMOLINA
MACARONI SPAGHETTI OR ELBOWS White Spray 8 oz PKG 5c
MADE FROM SALTED CODFISH AND POTATOES - GLOUCESTER, MASS.
GORTON'S COD FISH CAKES 2 10 oz TINS 25c
MADE IN VERMONT FROM VERMONT SAP SYRUP AND SUGAR
VERMONT MAID SYRUP 12 oz JUG 19c
DELICIOUS CORNED BEEF AND POTATOES - MADE IN BOSTON, MASS.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH 16 oz TIN 17c
SANDWICH SPREAD OF A NATION - MADE IN WATERTOWN, MASS.
UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM 4½ oz Tin 21c 2 2¼ oz TINS 25c
AMERICA'S OLDEST COCOA MAKER AT DORCHESTER, MASS.
BAKER'S COCOA ½ LB TIN 7c
MADE BY MEGOWAN - EDUCATOR CO., LOWELL, MASS.
EDUCATOR CRAX 2 1 LB PKGS 29c
MADE IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. - HAS OVER 100 USES
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF LGE TIN 19c
PREPARED IN OUR MODERN KITCHENS IN SOMERVILLE
PRESERVES RASPBERRY or STRAWBERRY 2 Lb Jar 33c 1 LB JAR 17c
BAKED IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS. - TASTY, SLIGHTLY SALTED
SODA CRACKERS 2 2 LB CTNS 29c
MANUFACTURED AT NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
OLD TRUSTY ALL TERRIER DOG FOOD 5 Lb Bag 49c 2 LB BAG 23c
EASILY PREPARED DESSERTS - MADE IN WATERTOWN, MASS.
PLYMOUTH ROCK GELATINE PLAIN or COFFEE 2 PKGS 25c
ADAPTABLE FOR MANY DESSERTS - PACKED IN SOMERVILLE, MASS.
TAPIOCA DAINTY DOT QUICK COOKING 8 oz PKG 8c
PRODUCED FROM RICH COCOA BEANS AT DORCHESTER, MASS.
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE ½ LB CAKE 14c
PREPARED AT LEOMINSTER, MASS. FROM TENDER PLUMP, CHICKENS
ELMWOOD CHICKEN BROTH 2 TINS 15c
NEW ENGLAND'S OWN WHEAT CEREAL - MADE IN BURLINGTON, VT.
MALTEX BREAKFAST FOOD PKG 22c
HOUSEWIVES FAVORITE - MANUFACTURED IN ORANGE, MASS.
MINUTE GELATINE PKG 12c
PRODUCED IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS. FOR GENERATIONS
WHITTEMORE'S SHOE POLISH TIN 8c
MADE IN SOMERVILLE, MASS.
FINAST COOKIES 2 LBS 25c

PREPARED AT ROCKLAND, MAINE - WHOLESOME FLAVOR
UNDERWOOD'S CLAMS TIN 10c
PREPARED BY WM. UNDERWOOD - OLD NEW ENGLAND FLAVOR
UNDERWOOD'S CLAM CHOWDER QUART TIN 19c
MADE BY JOSEPH MIDDLEBY CO., OF BOSTON, MASS.
MIDCO ICE BOX FREEZ (Assorted Flavors) 3 TINS 25c
A QUALITY PRODUCT - MADE IN GLOUCESTER, MASS.
CAT FOOD OLD MOTHER HUBBARD POUND TIN 10c
MANUFACTURED BY LEVER BROS. IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LUX TOILET SOAP 4 BARS 25c
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY OR GOLDEN - CONTENTS ONLY
GINGER ALE 3 28 OZ. BOTS 23c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Canadian Art in London

By Jan Gordon

London

The exhibition called "A Century of Canadian Art," opened at the Tate Gallery by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent actually represents a little more than it claims. Not only does it contain a delightful piece of French Renaissance sculpture of the Jap Tourmente school, a tinted "Madonna and Child" of the late seventeenth century, and a quaint carved model after Leonardo's "Last Supper," with a view of Quebec in the background, but the earliest painting is quite a respectable piece —"Negro Slave," by F. Malepart de Beaucourt, which dates back to 1786, thus giving the exhibition, as it were, a jump-off run of some 50 years.

The next two artists do fall within the limits. These are Cornelius Krieghoff (1812-1872) and Paul Kane (1810-1871). The first came from Germany and the second from Ireland and both were quite a lot better than mere journeymen painters. Kane was an indefatigable explorer who painted and drew numerous sketches of Indian life, the largest collection of which is at the Ontario Museum, Toronto. Homer Watson, a distant disciple of Constable, won some recognition in the London of the 'eighties, and J. W. Morrice was fully admired at the Salons d'Automne in Paris before the war.

* * *

Contemporary Canadian art, of which London got the outlines at the Dominions' Exhibition at the R. I. Galleries some 18 months ago, compares with a parallel British art much as a lumberjack, in overalls with peavey, might compare with a British golfer and his bag of clubs. Which is, of course, as it should be. This representative Canadian art is decorative, forcible and dramatic. Effect rather than subtlety is its major preoccupation and the use of color, though robust sometimes almost to the point of daring, may be satisfied when the effect of a striking poster has been achieved.

A drawback to the otherwise well-documented catalogue is that no dates are given to living painters. This sets an obstacle before an attempt to work out the development of the most characteristic Canadian style. The two instigators of the manner seem to have been James E. H. Macdonald and Tom Tomson. Both were of Canadian parentage. Tomson, a famous guide and fisherman, was largely self-taught but had studied decoration. The fact that several of the more prominent artists studied at Antwerp and that the most decisive of all, Lawren Harris, was largely German-taught suggests that, in seeking a basis for their school, the Canadians have looked toward "Nordic" artists, such as Thaulow, Hodler, and Munch rather than in the direction of France. There would be for the former a much more natural sympathy in subject matter, especially in landscape.

* * *

Yet I can't quite make up my mind just how well the very emphatic works of such artists as Lawren Harris, Franklin Carmichael, C. F. Comfort, E. H. Holgate, Arthus Lismer, J. W. G. Macdonald, Peter Haworth, Dorothy Stevens or Anne Douglas Savage would wear. Could one brace oneself to them or would they eventually appear overpowering? Alexander Young Jackson escapes from the category by his really enchanting color faculty. The autumn foliage of his "Northern Lake, November" seems to burn on the water like Cleopatra's barge.

In this world of such emphatic statement some of the women gain. Toulouse-Lautrec once wrote: "Ladies rarely do good work unless they exaggerate the vigor of their craftsmanship." An odd truth underlies this. In many a European show the best women painters might seem to be the men, and vice versa. Here, among the he-men of Canadian art, the women painters, such as Kathleeen Daly, Prudence Heward, M. Emily Carr, Sarah M. Robertson and Pegi Nicholl, though they still would seem most emphatic in many a British show, gain by a touch of feminine delicacy. David B. Milne charms much but is a problem. Could one still be interested by an exhibition of say 80 works in his style. Or is his method more flexible than it looks?

That Canada has managed to evolve a school of landscape painting which has a very definite character, different from those developing in Europe or the United States, is undoubted, and this, in these days of standardization, must be considered no mean feat. Nevertheless it is unmistakably a heavyweight art, compared with which much British art is admittedly flyweight. But to get punch you have to sacrifice other qualities.

A question may also be asked. Since every artist exhibiting here seems to have won some sort of official recognition, this must be the art of the Canadian Academy. Are there growing up in Canada other, less acceptable schools, and if so what effect are they going to have on Canadian official art of the near future?

Philadelphia Water Colorists

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The thirty-sixth annual exhibition of water colors, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Water Color Club, opened simultaneously with the thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters in the Academy's galleries, presenting to the public a provocative cross section not only of what painters in these media, and also in black-and-white, have accomplished during the present year, but what has been happening in the field over a generation.

Two memorial groupings of water colors accent the long-range view. One deals with the garden and flower compositions by George Walter Dawson, veteran water colorist; the other with the work of Paul L. Gill, whose too short career upholds the technique and viewpoint of a younger generation.

The Dawson conceptions lead back to a handling of the medium perfected toward the close of the nineteenth century. They are gentle transcriptions of fact. The Gill water colors, bold in color contrast and design, bespeak a different emotional tempo, as if, indeed, they were the outpourings of another era.

Members and friends of the Water Color Club have honored Dawson by founding the Dawson Water Color medal to be given for distinction in painting or drawing of flowers or gardens. Awarded for the first time this year, the medal goes to Eleanor R. Copeland for flower still-lifes that carry on the Dawson tradition.

* * *

How far water color has strayed from that tradition is indicated both in the water color annual and the show of miniatures. In fact, the entire technical conception of a miniature has been changing. Unorthodox are the diminutive color compositions by Antonio Cortizas. Miniatures only in size, these tiny bits of design are nevertheless among the most effective in the miniature annual. Titled "Monks in Procession," "Bathers," and "Colorado," they allow color juxtapositions and indicated shapes to do their story telling.

Conformists, however, are more favored as prize winners. The medal of honor given annually by the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters goes to Virginia Hollinger Stout for "Manchu Lady," smoothly brilliant in its red, green, black and flesh-tan. To Mabel R. Welch goes the D. J. McCarthy Prize for "The Old Actor," a sensitive characterization. These two miniatures are eloquent of the two poles of traditional production, one that of vivid decoration, the other a delving into personality.

It is interesting also to note the outcrop of surrealism in Florence Sims's "In the Modern Manner."

Water color interpretations range from near-abstract landscapes by Ned Ray Stoll, in which emotional color brushing conjures up everything from hurricane to sunshine, to color illustrations by Edmund Dulac, English artist, whose approach has strayed back to the Pre-Raphaelites.

* * *

For sheer strength the most impressive group of water colors is from the brush of Andrew Wyeth, youngest of a family of artists. Working with directness and economy of means, Wyeth produces impressions that convey the essence of Maine. "Calm Morning" paints the silence as well as the sea, a long, low dark shore, and a lonely fisherman in a dory. The composition is compact, yet adroit in achieving a sense of space without unnecessary brush strokes. As a member of the jury Wyeth was ineligible for award.

Although a majority of the water colors are serious in subject matter, there are redeeming glints of humor throughout the annual. With many modern artists going in for gloom, it is good to feel that there are men and women of the brush who can smile, if not guffaw. Alfred Bendiner's "Boardwalk" offers humor of the broader type, with a little of everything, from signs to humanity crowded into a long horizontal panel, and touching upon all stages of man from grandpa on a scooter to babies in their coaches.

Humor with bite pervades "Come on, Worms," by Edythe Ferris, who depicts furred and armored creatures, doubtless as the aftermath of struggles with a summer garden.

Deeply serious, however, in color and in subject matter are large compositions by Josef Presser dealing with themes that are by-products of European crises.

At times humor is subordinated to all-over design, as in the water colors of Walter Louderback, who fills every inch of space with nubbled forms that build such pictorial materials as "Knock-Out," a ringside impression, or "Big Game Hunters, Texas," with two lean hunters and a pack of mongrels trekking along a railroad track.

Atmospheric interpretations come from Charles Hopkinson and Charles H. Woodbury; while trees rendered decorative and erosion reduced to color forms in "Erosion, Death Valley" supply pictorial zest for a group by Eliot O'Hara. Even more stylized in color and pattern are Marguerite Gaudin's allegories, "Time" and "Death."

William S. Schwartz produces in "Charlie, the Farm Hand" one of the striking color characterizations of the annual, bold, direct and startling in its unabashed frankness; while, at an opposite pole, yet equally individual, are "Night over the Seine, Paris" and "Feast of the Holy Redeemer, Venice, Italy," by Francis Gyra Joseph, Jr., in which accents of buildings and figures are etched in brown against varying tones of blue.

Over an exhibiting period of more than 30 years the water color annual has built a formidable list of prize winners who, automatically, become ineligible for a second similar award.

Perhaps in an exhibition that veers more than usual toward the experimental, the jury wished to single out work that, in technical handling, depended upon knowledge rather than upon novelty. At least that is the impression one derives from the award to Carolyn A. John of the Dana Water Color Medal for her group of landscapes, and to Barse Miller for his more cleverly motivated satire of suburbia, "Mainline Tragedy."

To the prints and black-and-whites went two prizes, the Eyre Medal, won by Armin Landeck, and the Pennell Memorial Medal, by Emil Ganso, the former working in black-and-white, the latter with the color print, provocatively subjecting a Currier and Ives flavor to contemporary technique.

Chappel Studio

"Early Snow," by Emil Ganso

Philharmonic, and New Friends

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

For the season's second program of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, directed by John Barbirolli in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 27 and the afternoon of Oct. 28, the conductor almost brought forward thus early Bülow's three B's of music, whose proverbial fraternity is perhaps being a little overstressed. However, Mr. Barbirolli didn't quite fall into line. Instead of Bach he gave us Handel. The program comprised Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor for string orchestra, op. 6, No. 10, as newly edited by Mr. Barbirolli; Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto, with Guiomar Novaes as soloist, and the Second Symphony of Brahms.

Handel's concerto, noble music throughout and in the "Air" of a lofty poetry, was led by Mr. Barbirolli with obvious sympathy and was played superbly by the Philharmonic-Symphony strings. For the obbligati violins the orchestra itself supplied Mishel Piastro and Imre Pogany; for the obbligato cello, Joseph Schuster. This performance proved to be an admirable introduction to an unforgettable account of the Beethoven concerto, which has never seemed greater, or more astonishingly inexhaustible in its greatness, than on this occasion.

* * *

Mme. Novaes's resources of tone, technique, musical feeling, and poetic warmth were absolutely at her command. She played with triumphant mastery and control, and in the Andante con moto, which Liszt likened to Orpheus taming the wild beasts, the minstrelsy of her fingers would have won the very rocks. Nor were the opening Allegro moderato and the closing Rondo, in their different ways, less expert and eloquent. Mr. Barbirolli and the orchestra, in complete accord with Mme. Novaes, deserve a rich share of praise for their important part in a distinguished occasion.

A new and smaller orchestra has entered the local picture, that of the New Friends of Music, which came forward for the first time at the organization's initial concert of the season on the afternoon of Oct. 23 at the Town Hall. To signalize the inaugural events a program made up of three of Bach's "Brandenburg" concertos was offered, the concertos chosen being Nos. 1 (F major), 3 (G major), and 5 (D major). The conductor of the orchestra is Fritz Stiedry, who in the course of his long career in Germany became a champion of Verdi and a prime mover in the restoration to the stage of neglected operas by the Italian composer.

* * *

A novel departure for the New Friends will be a series of six orchestral concerts in Carnegie Hall, beginning on Feb. 26, after the conclusion of the Town Hall series, presenting programs devoted to 12 symphonies by Haydn and the six Bach concertos for two, three, or four pianos.

Two singers heard in recent recitals at the Town Hall are Dorothy Baker, soprano, and Elizabeth Wysor, contralto, appearing on the evenings of Oct. 25 and 26 respectively. Mme. Baker, a church singer with experience in radio, had not previously given a recital here. In other years Miss Wysor had given two. Mme. Baker's program was typical of our ambitious recitalists. It was merciless in its demands on the singer's technique, intelligence, and musicianship, and largely distinguished in selection. Though the soprano showed good taste and refinement of style in her delivery, an occasional tone of surprising power left no room for doubt that she possesses a great deal more voice than she now employs. An outstanding feature of the occasion was the excellence of the piano accompaniments played by Louise Haydon, who, unlike many an accompanist, was as attentive to beauty and variety of tone as if she were soloist.

Miss Wysor at her début here a few years ago disclosed a voice of exceptional beauty, and since with it were associated intelligence, musical instinct, poetic appreciation, and a cultivated taste, one had every reason to expect her to go far. But in this most recent appearance she was somewhat disappointing. Though her gifts were constantly in evidence, her singing was hampered by a general absence of spontaneity, and she often seemed so preoccupied with the placing of each separate tone that inevitably legato suffered. If no single lyric was quite satisfactorily done throughout, there yet were occasionally passages that one would not forget, as the superb delivery of the opening phrases of Rossi's time-honored "Ah rendimi." One eagerly hopes that Miss Wysor's unusual talent will one day come to full fruition.

As in the case of Mme. Baker, Miss Wysor did not spare herself in the matter of program. The songs she elected to sing were exacting as well as varied and some of them were excursions into the unfamiliar. Thus, instead of Schubert's well-known "Haidenröslein" she offered a setting of the words by Henry Holden Huss completed from a sketch by Beethoven—a setting, incidentally, which didn't escape the suggestion of Schubert's. There was also a song, "On a Moonbeam," by Lamar Stringfield, for which Miss Wysor herself provided the poem and Mr. Stringfield played the flute obbligato.

Two Ways With Shakespeare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Not long ago, I was talking with a prominent member of the cast of "Henry V," which is now running at Drury Lane Theater. "Well," he said, "if Shakespeare is going back to the Lane, they are quite right to do it spectacularly."

With that opinion one must agree, since all the traditions of old Drury, whether in melodrama, pantomime, or the classics, have followed the line of spectacle. We can, therefore, wish success to "Henry V" as produced by Mr. Lewis Casson, with a very romantic King in the person of Mr. Ivor Novello.

It was a production often pleasing to the eye, and sometimes to the ear, although the drop-scenes, the groupings, the armor—which shone as brightly after Agincourt as before—and the presentation as a whole was esthetically speaking, so wanting in depth that one could not help wondering, at times, whether Ali Baba and his forty thieves would not be on before long.

* * *

Mr. Novello, who, except for the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet," was playing his first Shakespearean part, did very well indeed. He may not possess the equipment of a great Shakespearean actor—those experienced Shakespeareans, Neil Porter and George Skillan, both excelled him in the quality of their speech—but he brought to his part a pleasing presence, a melodious voice, and a knowledge of the theater sufficient to make him an acceptable Henry. The comedians, including Mr. Lawrence Baskcomb as Pistol and Mr. Frederick Bennett as Fluellen, were all swamped by the production. For the inescapable fact is that a spectacle which may, at moments, support and even assist a monarch declaiming blank verse in bright armor, can never do other than ruin the quaint "humors" of Elizabethan characterization.

A popular Shakespearean play, at the Lane, popularly produced, is followed by an unpopular one at the Westminster. "Troilus and Cressida," which Mr. Macowan, the producer, has "related to contemporary experience" by giving it a modern setting and modern dress. Troilus and Hector in the military uniforms of today; and Helen as the typical film star! My own view is, and always has been, that there is more loss than gain in modernizing this or any other Elizabethan play; and, for example, as an outcome, in deafening us with gunfire at its close. There remains, nevertheless, a strong element of interested curiosity as to how certain scenes will come out: and Shakespeare's matchless lines remain what they are, however strangely the speaker of them may be clad.

* * *

Miss Ruth Lodge, a newcomer from the Liverpool Repertory Theater, looked and acted well as Cressida; but her Troilus, Mr. Robert Harris, was not, to my thinking, altogether happy, and he has acquired an unfortunate knack of intoning his lines. I liked best the slovenly-garbed, vitriolic Thersites of Mr. Stephen Murray, and, particularly, the Ulyssess of Mr. Robert Speaight, who spoke with clarity, dignity, and intelligence those noble speeches—among the very loftiest in all Shakespeare—concerning the necessity of "degree," and the processes of "time," with the wallet upon his back.

Percy Allen

Chicago Music Season Opens

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

While in Chicago it is traditionally believed that the musical season cannot open until its symphony orchestra offers the inaugural program, that organization has been constrained to follow the irrepressible Fortuhe Gallo, whose San Carlo opera swept into town two weeks ahead of the appearance of Mr. Stock and his men on the stage of Orchestra Hall. As Mr. Gallo makes but few excursions into the field of novelty and his artists are seldom of extraordinary fame, he too often receives less attention from the professional arbiters of taste than his company deserves. For the San Carlo people are offering here dramatic music that is well sung, well acted and, under Carlo Peroni's baton, generally interpreted with verve and artistic taste.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra departed at its opening concert (Oct. 13) from the custom of keeping its first performances well within the familiar works. It presented two novelties, one a free transcription by Mr. Stock of Bach's chorale-prelude, "A Mighty Fortress is our God," the other an even more free transcription of Kreutzer's C major Violin Etude, made by Max Schönherr. The remarkable mastery of orchestral writing by Frederick Stock has long been familiar to music lovers in these parts, and it has seldom been shown to better advantage than in his arrangement of Bach's work. He prefaced the chorale-prelude with Luther's hymn and, although Bach did not, he closed it with the same music majestically scored. Mr. Schönherr's transmogrification of Kreutzer's etude was evidently intended to show what a body of first violins are able to do if given a chance, but it is just as well that the composer is not in a position to hear how his ideas were treated by the arranger.

The principal constituent of the program was Rachmaninoff's E minor Symphony. In this glowing work the conductor not only made it clear that he could duplicate the inspiration of the music by equal inspiration in his reading, but that he could carry the emotion of the performers along with his. It says not a little for the efficacy of the organization's rerearsals that so much finish of playing could be attained so early in the season. Admirable, too, was the playing of Debussy's "Ibéria," a tricky and difficult score. The concert ended with Ravel's vertiginous piece, "La Valse."

Two compositions new to Chicago also were included in the first program (Oct. 16) of the Illinois Symphony Orchestra. A Concerto Grosso for strings and piano by Albert Stoessel disclosed some excellent writing—as well as some excellent playing—but it faltered somewhat in the apparent inability of its composer to make up his mind whether to be entirely up-to-date, or to listen to echoes that came from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Shostakovich's ballet music, "The Golden Age," was unconcerned with any such problem. The composer was still one of the naughty boys of Russian music when the ballet was produced and, it was said, Stalin's lip curled ominously when its astringent measures were wafted to his ears. There can be no doubt that Shostakovitch made a vastly diverting piece out of a combination of preposterously banal tunes and an ultramodern harmonic setting.

The program closed with Moszkowski's Piano Concerto, its solo part performed by Miss Elsie Alexander. That artist showed no little talent and played brilliantly and well, even if she underlined somewhat the fragility and ineptness of the Polish composer's tunes.

Liszt's 'Christus' as an Opera

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Budapest

The Budapest Opera opened its new season with an unusual experiment. Franz Liszt's "Christus" was presented in gorgeous production, dazzling in its stage technique. For the first time the attempt was made to interpret this work as continuous action and to give it expression as drama. A few arguments may be advanced in favor of this attempt. When Liszt conceived this oratorio during his years in Rome, no doubt there hovered before his thought a new style of liturgic form. This is evident from the manner in which the composition is laid out and also from its musical style, which often relies upon the Gregorian choral.

And yet Liszt, the man as well as the artist, was much too strongly held within the confines of his time and its artistic forms of expression to free himself from the art of a concert hall. Thus the "Christus" was unable to find any centralized pattern; many of its elements point to the church, others to the concert platform. As a third style factor there came to the front in certain parts a decidedly dramatic trend of the music, which indicates that it is out of place both in the concert hall and in the church.

The thought of presenting the "Christus" on the opera stage reminds one of attempts of the same sort to bring many Handel oratorios closer to the average public. Although this thought originated in the nineteenth century, in the atmosphere of the artistic ideas of Wagner, it also found many adherents in the decades following the World War, particularly among German producers. In Hungary, where Franz Liszt is honored as a sort of national hero and his "Christus" has never disappeared from the concert repertory, the desire has been general to transpose the dramatic elements of this music into the realm of visible presentation. St. Stephan's year has given the outward impulsion for the attempt; at the Eucharistic Congress in the summer three scenes were shown as an experiment and were received with great approbation. The missing parts have now been added.

The production, however, becomes uniquely problematic in style because of the fact that famous pictures from the period of the Italian Renaissance have been used for scenery. Therein is expressed a trend of the time. Did not Paul Hindemith produce only recently an opera on Matthias Grünewald and his Isenheimer Altar? In Paul von Klenau's "Rembrandt van Rijn" do not chorus and soloists appear together in a group wherein one sees the "Night Watch"? Did not Jacques Feyder with good taste and good success transfer Breughel scenes into the film studio? One might argue that the scenes from the life of Jesus can be produced in no nobler form than that in which Tiepolo, Leonardo da Vinci, Tintoretto, and Paolo Veronese had already depicted them.

* * *

That perhaps may have been the conviction of the producer and stage manager, Gustav Oláh, who presented the stage setting with art and technical splendor. However, something in the spectator resists when he sees the familiar forms and colors presented more than life-size on the stage; when perhaps the "Last Supper" of Leonardo begins to be released in motion; when Jesus arises from da Vinci's table and begins to take his part to the strains of Liszt's music. Or when the Beatitudes are given in the setting of a mountain landscape by Paolo Veronese. Or when the body of Jesus is taken down from the cross as in a Tintoretto painting.

In addition, much is built up with an uncommonly certain feeling for decorative effect and enhancement. Thus it is in the entire first part, which begins with beautiful polyphonic overture. When the curtain rises a starry heaven shows a large cross, which brightens and pales again. Subsequently appears a shepherds' camp, upon which descend seven angels in silken robes of varied hues to announce the birth of Jesus. From a trap door the people come streaming up the steps and sing the Hallelujah chorus. A new scene: in the stable, Mary, the child Jesus, and the worshiping shepherds. Behind the scenes an a cappella chorus. Then again the stable door, in front of which a shepherd summons the people in a shawm solo. Next, a landscape scene, through which march the three Magi with their gifts and gorgeous retinue, lighted by a great comet. The concluding scene: the manger again, also the seven angels and the Magi and the comet. And behold, the whole is the work of a Tiepolo. The effect is amazing.

* * *

Presented with magnificent technique is the scene of the storm on the lake of Gennesaret, with driving clouds projected by film. Stupendous in the amassing of color and motion is also the entry into Jerusalem with the Benedictus choruses, the jubilant crowds of people, the palm branches, and a visible heading of those lame. Mighty again is the apotheosis in the last scene, with its swelling symphony of color and massed chorus.

All respect to the production, which was undertaken and carried out to the smallest detail! But what is it that fills our thought with growing discomfort? A Hungarian critic dares to use the word: panopticon. It is severe, but it sums up the weakness of the undertaking. One is reminded of certain artistic variety numbers, perhaps of the Laocoon group in living marble. And the colors, although copied minutely from the illustrious canvases of the cinquecentists, often have the effect of Bengal fire. It is a high form of the liturgical fair which is achieved.

Also of an obstructing and perplexing effect is the fact that all the scenes have a common setting: four Doric columns divide the stage, and from them a large, antique flight of steps leads to a trap door downstage. Also, in respect of the costumes, one is surprised by Greek styles which are in contrast with the Oriental picturization customary for the Christus history hitherto. In this regard one may object that Liszt's music itself contains similar breaks in style and thus justifies their occurrence in the setting too.

The director, Anton Fleischer, was unable to smooth out these breaks in style. He satisfied himself with a presentation which was significant although not entirely beyond question as to tempi, having at his disposal an excellent orchestra and a chorus possessing beautiful voices though not always pure intonation. The title part was sung with dignity and feeling for style by Dr. Emmerich Palló, who has a magnificent baritone voice. Praise should also be given to the Magdalene of Maria Budanovits, alto, and to the Mary sung by Anna Bathy, soprano.

Pictures of the Past

By Harold Hobson

London

The recent past has seen many revivals of films made during the twenties and the early thirties. The public appetite being thus whetted for historical research, and new films of quality still being uncommonly scarce, Mr. Charles B. Cochran has taken over the Palace Theater to screen a survey of cinema development from the most primitive days to the newsreel of Queen Elizabeth at Glasgow launching the giant vessel named after her. This entertainment, which runs for close on two hours, is called "Flashbacks."

It opens somewhat surprisingly. Most people are aware of the pioneer efforts of the Lumière brothers, of Friese-Green, and of the famous experiment undertaken for the artist Muybridge to determine whether a galloping horse lifts all four feet from the ground at the same time. They place these various events more or less vaguely in the later years of the nineteenth century, and assume that the films, as we know them today, began about half a century ago. Mr. Cochran, however, goes much further back than that. He judges that the cinema derives from the lantern slides of the early Victorian era, and reproduces several colored pictures from the year 1838. He then shows how such colored slides became animated about the middle of the century, when it was possible to throw on a screen a fair-sized boat rocking its way across the Channel from Dover to Calais.

* * *

It is, however, with the first newsreels that the modern film makes its appearance. In "Flashbacks" there is a quite remarkable picture of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The Queen's carriage can be clearly seen, but its chief occupant is unfortunately lost in its shadows. Riding close behind her, his face almost hidden by upturned moustaches of almost incredible fierceness, is the ex-Kaiser, a bulky figure looking like the Bold Bad Baronet of a toy theater, but with a very firm seat on his horse.

With the turn of the century the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, comes into his own as one of the first great film figures. He regarded the motion pictures with a kindly eye, and the consequence is that a wealth of material remains, showing him under many different aspects—reviewing his troops, yachting at Cowes, or shooting at Sandringham.

* * *

The reign of George V ushers in the cinema as a force in the world of fictional entertainment. The earliest feature pictures then begin to come thick and fast. Blanche Sweet, Maurice Costello, and Harry Carey, for example, appear in a one-reel melodrama called "If We Only Knew," an affectingly emotional story in which a young father and mother believe their little girl drowned when really she has been taken into the home of a poor fisherman. This film builds itself up into a climax in which the mother, with outstretched arms, walks into the sea, begging the pitiless ocean to give her back her child. She was wearing evening dress at the time.

In 1912 Mary Pickford comes to the screen in a short but highly dramatic story of a stern father who drove his only son out of doors because he went to a dance. Soon afterwards Charlie Chaplin turns up in "The Perfect Lady," in the make-up which was shortly to become known all over the world. He is followed by a young man called Winkle—soon to change his name to Harold Lloyd—supported by Bebe Daniels, who is now appearing at the Coliseum music hall, in St. Martin's Lane, a few hundred yards from the Palace Theater. From 1916 onward, "Flashbacks" relies entirely upon news reels.

The keynote of all this is ridicule. The old films are expected to raise a laugh, not with, but at them. Their exaggerated gestures, childish stories, wooden humor, lack of correspondence to actuality, bad photography, and unconvincing settings are supposed to show the distance the films have travelled from those days to these. Yet not everything is absurd even in "Flashbacks." Mary Pickford's performance has pathos and dignity, Maurice Costello shows a certain restraint, some of the pantomime fighting in the Chaplin film is amusing, and the timing of Harold Lloyd's jokes is superb. One cannot help feeling that, if a different standpoint had been adopted, an anthology of old films might have been compiled whose effect would have been genuinely impressive.

In Spite of All, They're Comedians

By L. A. Sloper

Two new entertainments lately came to Boston to be put into shape for a descent upon Broadway. Both of them show how a good comedian can triumph over his material.

"Leave It To Me" is the newest Cole Porter musical, now in its third week at the Shubert Theater in Boston. The book derives from the play by Samuel and Bella Spewack called "Clear All Wires" and dealing with the adventures of newspaper correspondents in Moscow. The story is only mildly entertaining and the score is well below the Cole Porter average.

But—Victor Moore is in the cast, and he saves the show. One of the world's funniest men, he is funnier than ever as the Topeka business man who against his wish is made ambassador to Russia and spends his time trying to get back home. I do not hope to laugh more heartily this season than at Mr. Moore's bewilderment under the blows of fate.

Starred along with Mr. Moore is William Gaxton, who, playing a correspondent who tries to rescue Mr. Moore, continues to depend upon energy for his effects. Tamara is colorless in a part unsuited to her. Sophie Tucker sings some exceptionally bawdy songs. The dancers are nothing to boast about. There are some pointed comments on recent international affairs. Vincent Freedley no doubt hopes to repeat the success of "Anything Goes," but he has left a lot to Mr. Moore.

The other aspirant is a comedy called "Yankee Fable," by Lewis Meltzer, who undertakes to reveal how a New York matron saved the Continental army by detaining General Howe overnight in her Murray Hill mansion, much as Hannibal was detained, according to Robert Sherwood, at the gates of Rome. The play, alas, is pretty poor stuff, but here again the star, in this instance Ina Claire, does more for it than you would have thought possible. The characters are puppets, the action is implausible and the lines are dull, but Miss Claire in spite of everything remains her bright and charming self. Whether she can save the play is open to question. She has taken it to Washington for a further tryout.

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Market Generally Higher in Spite Of Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Stocks encountered considerable profit taking in today's market after selected issues had pushed up fractions of 2 points in early dealings.

Steels led the initial upswing, but most subsequently yielded the largest part of their gains. Rubbers were in demand and rails, feeling better despite the wage decision, generally tacked on modest plus signs. Specialties were favored. Oliver Farm, among farm implements, put on a show of strength.

While leaders were well down from the top near the final hour, advances predominated. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

The staunch resistance of the carriers in yesterday's session to the ruling of the President's fact-finding board against pay cuts served to buoy Wall Street's spirits more than anything else.

Bethlehem Steel shares pushed into new high territory for the year along with a number of other favorites. Low-priced stocks again accounted for a sizable proportion of the volume.

Best gainers included U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Montgomery Ward, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Standard Oil of N. J., Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, International Telephone, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Zenith Radio, International Paper.

On the curb upward leanings were shown by International Petroleum, Aluminum Ltd., Fairchild Aviation, and Pantepec Oil.

Bonds Irregular

Railroad loans made some progress in an otherwise mixed bond market today.

Gainers of ½ or more near the close included: Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Nickel Plate 5½s, Northern Pacific 5s, and Pennsylvania General 4½s. Other issues up included Remington Rand 4¼s, Western Union 5s of '60, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Losers of minor amounts were Great Northern 4s of '46 series "G," New York Central 5s, and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

The foreign dollar list was firmer. U. S. Treasuries showed small changes.

N. E. Tel. & Tel. Reports Storm Loss

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported for the nine months ended September 30 a net loss after dividends of $86.369. Included in the September expenses were abnormal charges of $500,000 incurred during the nine-day period from the hurricane of September 21 to the end of the month.

It was estimated that the total cost of the storm will be approximately $6,000,000. Of this, about $2,200,000 is chargeable to the expense accounts ($1,800,000 in 1938 and $400.000 in 1939), about $3,500,000 to the depreciation reserve, and the remaining $300,000 to plant accounts.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Late reports of rains in Kansas and Oklahoma brought about tumbles of 1⅜ cents a bushel in Chicago wheat prices today shortly before trading ended.

Eastern selling of the December future was an outstanding late feature. December contracts led the price downturns in the final hour, but earlier the market clung to a narrow range.

Equitable Life Expands To New, Larger Quarters

Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, inaugurated the opening of new and enlarged offices in the National Shawmut Bank Building at a luncheon Oct. 31, and told the company's underwriting forces that this move marks another important step in further improved service activities for the society's policyholders as well as more spacious quarters designed to meet the requirements of an expanding business throughout the greater Boston Area.

The new offices in the Shawmut Bank Building at 82 Devonshire Street comprise the entire ninth floor of the building, which will be known as the Equitable floor, with offices also located on the eighth floor. The Equitable floor will include the cashier's department, together with the Policyholders' Service Division, patterned after the highly successful Service Section recently opened on the ground floor of the Society's home office building in New York.

With over $225,000,000 of Equitable insurance in force in Massachusetts, Mr. Parkinson explained that the attending possibilities for service to policyholders and beneficiaries warranted the formation of a special policyholder service division in the new Boston quarters.

Coincident with the establishment of this service bureau, the Society is introducing into the Boston underwriting force a new Estate Programing Service. Mr. Parkinson explained that the title for this service "Equitable Assured Estates" largely defines its purpose—to alleviate many of the troublesome problems confronting the thrifty people of the country today in their accumulation of an estate.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Prices were mixed in a quiet stock market today. British Government bonds closed fractionally down. Transatlantics finished with gains of fractions to two points.

Paris—The Bourse was closed today in observance of All Saints Day.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56⅜	56½	56¾	+ ⅜
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123⅜	123¼	123⅝	Oct 31
52	38	Acme Stl (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	22	22	22	—2
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29	28½	29	+1
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	15	64¼	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 29
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	25	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	12	15	14½	14½	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
21¾	14¾	Alleghany-Lud Stl	68	22½	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Oct 31
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	187¾	187	187½	+ ½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (½e)	3	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
13¼	4½	Allied Strs	85	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	— ¼
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½e)	18	52⅞	51½	51½	— ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3½	3	3	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	6	68	67	68	—1
28½	23⅞	Am Ag Ch Del	2	23	23	23	—1
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	18	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
44⅜	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	9	44¾	44⅜	44½	+1
108½	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	103	102⅜	103	
176	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	13	30½	29½	29½	+ ¼
53	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	3	49	48	49	Oct 31
23⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	19	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	9	9	9	
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 31
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19⅝	19½	19½	
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	10¼	10	10	
14½	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Oct 28
5¼	2	Am Hide & Leather	32	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
32¾	12	Am Hi & L pf	10	34	32¾	34	+1¾
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 29
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	1	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
8¾	4⅛	Am International	17	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
27½	13⅜	Am Locomotive	31	26½	25¾	26	+ ½
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	71½	71½	71½	+ 1½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	24	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	8	43⅜	42½	42½	— ⅜
120	99½	Am Met &Rr pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	32	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
47½	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	3	44½	43⅞	44	
41¼	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	3	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	43	18	17½	17½	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	33	20¾	20	20½	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	70½	70½	70½	
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	5	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
20⅜	7⅛	Am Seating	17	20⅜	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
58⅛	28½	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	16	54½	53⅜	54	+ ¼
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	3	137	137	137	
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Oct 31
35⅜	15½	Am Stl Fdrs	33	34¾	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅛	Am Stores	3	9	9	9	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	8	27¾	27	27	—1½
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
20½	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	19⅞	20½	Oct 27
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	148¼	147¾	148	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅜
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	89½	89	89	— ¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	Oct 29
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	12	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
15¾	6	Am Wat Wks	35	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	+ ½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	23¾	Am Woolen pf	2	41½	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¾
43½	21	Anaconda	216	38½	36¾	36⅞	—1⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	8	64¾	63	64¾	Oct 31
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	6	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	16½	16	16	Oct 31
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	32	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	48	48	48	Oct 31
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 26
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	47½	46½	46½	— ½
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	9	12½	12	12	— ⅜
8	2½	Artloom Corp	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
12½	4	Assd Dry Goods	20	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	72	71	71	—1
73½	56	Assd Inv 2pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
38	27	AssociatedInv (2)	1	38	38	38	
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	22	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	10	65¼	64½	64⅝	+ ½
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	10	27	26	26	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 26
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 27
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Oct 27
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48½	38¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44½	44	44½	Oct 28
63½	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	63¼	62½	62½	Oct 27
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 31
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	19	5⅜	5	5	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	16	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
		B					
14⅜	5	Bald Lgco ct	29	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	33	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	28	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	46	18½	17½	17¾	+ ¼
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	36	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18	18	18	— ½
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114	114	114	Oct 26
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	6	⅞	7⅞	⅞	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	38	23⅝	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	54	53⅝	54	
68⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	137	69	66¾	67	— ⅜
17⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	11	27	26½	26½	— ½
22½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	8	23	22¾	23	+ ½
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	26	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	38	28½	27½	27½	— ⅝
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28	28	28	
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 31
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	30	17½	17	17¼	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	26	33⅛	32	32	— ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	27½	27	27	Oct 27
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	30	12⅞	12½	12½	
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	13	34½	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2½e)	1	38	38	38	
41¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	41⅞	41	41⅞	Oct 31
2¼	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	17	2⅜	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	15	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	165	13½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	18	34⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	14	21	20	20½	+ ½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33	33	33	Oct 26
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	9	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	16	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	42	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	9	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
25	13¼	Buliard Co	9	23½	23	23	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	13	36¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	28	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Oct 26
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	21	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	Oct 27
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	28	14⅜	14	14½	+ ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	4	17⅜	17	17	
		C					
24½	15⅜	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	18	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	4	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	16	17½	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	25	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	36	36	36	
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Oct 31
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	4	4	4	Oct 31
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (8e)	3	94½	93½	93½	+ ½
58	39⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	8	51½	50¼	51	+ ⅜
106¾	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	4	106	106	106	Oct 27
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	141	25¾	25	25½	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93	93	93	Oct 28
30½	12½	Celotex Corp	8	29¾	28⅝	29¾	+ ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10	10	10	Oct 25
8¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 27
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59¼	26½	Cerro de Pas (4)	42	50⅞	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	43	12⅜	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
30¾	18	Champ Pap & F	16	30⅜	29½	30	+1
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	Oct 25
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	11	34½	34	34	— ⅛
89	70	Chgs & Oh pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 31
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	8	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	6	3½	3½	3½	Oct 31
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	9	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
37¾	22	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	44	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
7⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 31
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2¼	1⅞	2¼	Oct 29
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 31
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	4	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	3¼	Childs Co	46	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	54	83⅜	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅞
22¾	8	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 31
27½	16⅜	Clark Equip	3	25	24½	25	—1
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
82⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	10	52¼	51¾	52	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	12	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	131⅜	131⅜	131⅝	— ⅛
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 29
16½	7½	Colgate-Palm P(½a)	23	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	5	103⅛	103	103	Oct 31
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	3	37½	37	37	Oct 31
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Colum B'castA (.90e)	3	17½	17¼	17½	
22¾	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	18	18	18	Oct 27
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	47	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	83	81½	83	+2
17¾	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g%f)	42	18⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	—3½
57⅜	23	Coml Credit (4)	17	56	55⅜	55⅝	
107½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Oct 31
61½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	18	59½	58½	58½	— ¼
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 28
13¼	5½	Coml Solvents	33	11¼	11	11	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	58	2½	2	2	— ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	16	53¾	52½	52½	+ ¾
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	28	27½	27⅝	27	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 28
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	27½	27	27	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 28
19½	10½	Consol Aircr	149	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+1⅛
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	141	33⅜	32	32½	— ⅞
103⅝	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	103¾	103½	103½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
11¾	6½	Con Film In pf (¾k)	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	34	9	9	9	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
93	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	5	93	93	93	Oct 25
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	8	16½	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	13	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	97	97	97	Oct 31
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	3	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Oct 31
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	15	11¼	10¾	11	+ ¼
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	32	29¼	28	28	— ½
24	10	Cont Shoe	20	25⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	1	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
175½	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	+1
5½	2¾	Coty Inc	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	26	40	39¼	39½	— ¼
117	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	115	115	115	+1
27¾	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	9½	9½	9

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Greater Demand For Cloth Goods; Some Prices Rise

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD—Trading in primary cotton gray goods markets became broader in scope during the past week and there were many instances of price improvement.

There was a marked increase in the sales of colored goods, such as denims, coverts and chambrays, and very substantial business was done. Denim prices were advanced half a cent a yard by some of the larger makers of this type of goods and increases of a quarter of a cent were made on chambrays and coverts. Mills making woven tickings sold up their entire production for the balance of the year and many took orders for deliveries extending far into 1939.

Percale Prices Drop

On percales, the higher prices quoted several weeks ago by some houses, gave way under pressure and very sizable buying was reported at the same prices that prevailed before the advance.

Bedspreads and napped goods were sold in volume, the former at somewhat higher figures due to the wage-hour law's effect on production costs. Cottonades, moleskins, and flannels were moving freely for near-by and for forward delivery. Sheets and pillow cases were in active demand at full prices.

Clothing trades were more active in the market than they have been for many months and strong buying of twills and heavy drills were reported for slack trouserings and for linings.

The broader demand for wide goods for mechanical uses became an important market feature. Stiffening of prices was marked.

Duck was in strong demand, the tent and awning houses making a drive to cover forward requirements while they can.

Osnaburgs in Demand

Osnaburgs were active and prices strengthened somewhat on many of the popular constructions.

In the standard print cloths, 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares sold in scattered lots at 6¾ cents, which is only an eighth under the high of 6⅞. The 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s sold at 5¼ cents the latter part of the week after several million yards of it had been taken earlier at 5⅛ cents.

Carded broadcloths moved in moderate quantities, with 80x60s bringing 5 cents flat and 100x60s selling at 6½ cents. Combed lawns were rather slow but very little weaker.

Combed voiles were much in demand and the slack twist advanced to 5 cents flat after a good deal of vardage had been taken at 4⅞ cents.

Combed piques were in demand and sales of 176x100s were put through at 17 cents after previous sales had been reported as low as 16¾ cents.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
14⅛	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
73	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	73	73	73	Oct 25
86½	71	Con Clg pr pf (6½)	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Oct 27
56	40	Conn Exchange (3)	60	51⅞	51	51	+ ⅛
68	51	Crown Zeller pf (5)	30	87¼	87¼	87¼	— 1¼
13½	8½	Cuba R R pf	20	7	7	7	
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	40	77	76	77	Oct 29
83	48⅛	Cushman 7%pf(3½)	30	83	81	83	Oct 25
48	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	43	43	43	Oct 26
109	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	109	109	109	Oct 31
4⅞	2⅛	Det & Mackinac	50	3½	3½	3½	Oct 27
7¾	4⅜	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	80	40	39¾	39¾	
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	30	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Oct 17
11⅛	11⅛	Dug Light 1 pf (5)	20	115½	115½	115½	Oct 26
171	157	East Kodak pf (6)	50	170	170	170	
110⅛	94½	Emicott-John pf (5)	30	110½	110	110	Oct 31
62	62	Erie & P pf ITS (3½)	30	62	62	62	Oct 7
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M y 16
11¾	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 31
82¼	7	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	20	81½	81	81	Oct 31
25	15	Filene's Sons pf (6)	30	25	24	25	Oct 20
1	½	Food Mach pf (4½)	40	108	108	108	
5½	3	Foster Wheeler pf	40	90	90	90	Oct 28
1¼	⅝	Frank Simon pf	10	55	55	55	Oct 31
9½	2	Gamewell Co (1½e)	30	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
91	—	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	92	92	92	— ⅛
135	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	80	135	130	130	Oct 29
125	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	125	125	125	+1
108	101¼	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	122	121¾	121¾	+ ⅝
95	85	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Oct 31
29¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	170	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 27
82	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	82	82	82	Oct 28
66	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	60	65	65	65	Oct 25
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	20	135½	135¼	135½	—1
40	35	Green B & W (7½g)	10	49	49	49	—1
50	35	Greene Cananea	20	40	40	40	Oct 29
35	12	Guantan Sugar pf	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 28
100	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	33⅓	33⅓	33½	Oct 29
99	88¼	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	99	99	99	+1
135	83¾	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	99	99	99	+1
73¼	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	136	136	136	Oct 26
155	50¼	Hat Cor Am pf (6½)	10	136	136	136	Oct 26
135	140	Helme (GW pf (7)	10	68	68	68	+ ½
118	126½	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	154¾	154¾	154¾	Oct 26
108	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	132	132	132	—1
41¾	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	115½	115½	115½	Oct 28
146	23	Ill Central L pf (4)	10	106	106	106	Oct 8
98	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	42	42	42	+ ⅛
6	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Sep 30
28½	21¼	Int Ry Cen Am	20	93¼	93	93¼	+1¼
46½	28½	Int Ry CAm pf (5k)	20	4	4	3⅞	Oct 28
116	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	170	94¾	93½	94	+1¼
81	83	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	81	81	81	Oct 26
120	113¼	Island Cr C pf (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	Oct 25
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	127	127	127	
78	49¼	Jones & L Stl pf	130	66½	65	66	+1
124	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	121¾	121¾	121¾	Oct 26
85	63	Keith-A-O pf (7)	30	80	80	80	Oct 3
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	97	97	97	— ¾
39	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Oct 19
19½	9	Kinney (G R) pr pf	30	91	91	91	
18	8	Laclede Gas	20	17	16¼	16¼	— ¼
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	10	14	14	14	
120	95	Lehigh P C 4½ pf(4)	30	120	120	120	Oct 28
196	92	Loose-W B 5½ pf(5)	40	105	105	105	Oct 28
147½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	200	148	148	148	+1
126	119½	MacAnd & F pf (6)	40	120	120	120	Oct 13
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	8¾	Manh Ry gtd	120	17½	17½	17½	+1½
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	50	9	9	9	+½
165	156	Mathieson Alk pf(7)	60	161¼	161	161	Sep 20
92	75	Maytag Co l pf (6)	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	
21	16¼	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
90	70	McLellan pf (6)	80	90	90	90	Oct 26
89	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	80	90	90	90	Oct 28
24½	14	Mengel 5½ pf (2½g)	160	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	70	12	12	12	Oct 24
111	76	Midl Stl 1 pf (8)	20	108½	108½	108½	Oct 31
116	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	40	115	115	115	
1½	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	350	⅝	½	½	Oct 31
117¼	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	100	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 27
59¼	26	Morris & Essex(3⅞)	190	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	Oct 31
26	26	Mullins Mfg pf	20	44¾	43¾	44¾	+1¾
49	95	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	10	108½	108½	108½	—1¼
22¾	7½	Nash Chat & St L	310	24½	22	24½	+2
113	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	5	114	114	114	Oct 27
113½	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	30	113¾	113	113	Oct 25
143½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	60	141	140¼	140½	—1¾
108	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	70	108½	108½	108½	
4¾	2	NY Dock	150	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 25
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	90	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 27
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	20	114¼	114¼	114½	Oct 28
117	116	NY & Harlem pf (3)	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	20	59	59	59	Oct 18
38	38	NY Shipbldg pf	440	71	69½	70½	+ ⅛

(f) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '43-40 June	105.21	105.21	105.21
6	3¼s '41	107.16	107.15	107.16
2	3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
3	3¼s '46-44	109.29	109.28	109.29
2	4s '54-44	114.14	114.14	114.14
1	2½s '45	106.11	106.11	106.11
46	3s '48-46	108.13	108.12	108.13
5	4¼s '5247	119.2	119	110
1	2¾s '51-48	105.16	105.16	105.16
2	2½s '48	105.7	105.6	105.6
2	3½s '52-49	108.28	108.28	108.28
3	2½s '53-49	102.18	102.17	102.17
11	2½s '52-50	102.22	102.20	102.20
29	2¾s '60-55	104.19	104.16	104.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	106.4	106.3	106.3
1	3s '49-44	106.17	106.17	106.17

Home Owners' Loan

5	2¾s '48-39	102.22	102.20	102.20
6	2¼s '44-42	104.10	104.10	104.10
5	3s '52-44	106.18	106.17	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4s '48	100	99½	99½
2	Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	105½	105½	105½
18	Alleghany 5s'50	44¾	43	44¾
13	Alleghany 5s '50 st	37½	37½	37½
4	Allegh al 4s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Allied Strs 4½s'51	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Allis Chalm 4s'52	111¾	111¾	111¾
8	Am & For P5s 2030	55	54½	55
13	AmIGChem 5½s'49	103	103¾	103¾
8	Am Int 5½s'49	101	100½	101
24	Am T&T 5½s'43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
52	Am T&T 3¼s'66	104¾	104½	104½
3	Am T&T 3¼s'61	105	104⅞	105
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
35	Ang C Nitra deb '67	8	8	8
8	Arm Del 4s'57	97¾	97¾	97¾
27	AT&SF 4s'95	98⅛	98	98
5	AT&SF 4s'95-5	106½	106	106
15	AT&SF 4s'60	92⅛	92	92⅛
4	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	91	91	91
3	Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Atl& Dan 2d 4s'48	86½	86½	86½
2	AC Line 4½s'64	67	67	67
1	Atl& Dan 2d 4s'48	31	31	31
22	B&O rfg 6s'95	52½	52½	52½
1	B&O 1st 5s'48	21¼	20¾	21
6	B&O rfg 5s '95	48¾	48½	48⅞
35	B & O 5s'96 F	20¾	20	20¾
39	B&O 5s 2000 D	20¾	20	20⅛
10	B&O cv 4½s'60	20	20	20
19	B&O 4s'48	15¾	15½	15¾
4	B&O 5s S W '50	48⅜	48	48
1	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	32½	32¼	32¼
4	Bell T Pa5s'60 C	118¼	118¼	118¼
7	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	128	128	128¼
24	Beth Stl 3¼s'60	106	106	106
26	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	100	99⅝	100
2	Boston&Me 5s'67	97½	97⅜	97½
6	Boston&Me 5s'55	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
10	Bost & NY AirL 4s'55	30	20½	30
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	7½	7⅜	7⅜
249	Bkly Man 2d 4½s'66	107	107	107
19	Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	69½	68½	69
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	109	107½	107½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	106	106	106
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	BuffR&P 4½s'57	97¼	97¼	97¼
22	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	27	27	27
5	Can Sou 5s '62	93½	93¼	93¼
7	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92	92	92
7	Can Nat Rys '69 Jly	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
3	Can Na Ry 4½s'56	115½	115¼	115½
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	115	115
3	Can Nor 6½s'46	124	124	124
4	Can Pac 4½s'46	97⅞	97¼	97¼
1	Can Pac 4½s'60	93¼	93¼	93¼
13	Can Pac 4s perp	82	81¾	81¾
9	Celotex 4½s'52 stw	92¾	92½	92½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	2	2	2
2	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
4	Cen Pac 5s '60	58⅞	58¼	58¼
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73	73
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	83¾	83	83¾
9	Cham P&P '38 4¾s'50	100	99⅞	100
9	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
2	C&O 4½s '92 reg	116	115⅞	116
6	C&O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
3	C&O 3¼s '96E	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
49	Chi&Alton 3s '49	106	106	106
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	13¾	13	13
6	CB&Q 4½s'77	93	93	93
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90½	90	90½
2	CB&Q 4s III '49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
17	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
44	Chic Gt West 4s '59	14	14	14
20	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	21¾	21½	21½
122	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11¾	11¼	11¾
8	CM&SP 4¾s '89	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
19	CM&SP 4½s'89C	29¼	28¾	29¼
27	CM&SP gen 4s '89	28½	28½	28½
9	CM&SP gen 5s'89 B	28	28	28
18	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	25	25	25
2	Chi & NW 4s '87	6¼	6	6¼
3	CRI & P 4½s'52A	16½	16½	16½
29	CRI&P 4s '88	18⅜	17¾	18
8	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8	8
6	CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	7⅝	7½	7½
1	C T H & SE 4s 5s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
4	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106	105⅞	106
12	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Childs Co 5s '43	75½	75½	75½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	108	107¾	107¾
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71	71	71
26	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86	86	86
14	Colombia F 5s 1961	96½	96¼	96¼
4	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	94¾	94⅜	94½
8	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	109¾	109½	109¾
7	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	106½	106½	106½
6	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
25	ComwlthEd cv 3½s58	108¼	108⅛	108¼
108	ComwEd cv 3½s'58 n	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
5	Con Edis 3½s '48	109½	107¼	107¼
14	Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4	Con Oil 3½s '51	104½	104⅜	104½
26	Consum Pow 2½s '70	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
2	Container 5s '43	104	103¾	104
12	Crown Wil 6s '51	100	100	100
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	104¼	103¾	103¾
9	Del & Hudrfg 4s '43	38	38	38
3	Del P&L 4½s '71	55⅜	54½	55⅛
5	Del P&L 4½s '69	106	106	106
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	106	106	106
13	D&RG 4s '36	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	D&RG West 5s '55	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	6½	6½	6½
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	65⅜	65⅛	65½
8	Det T Tun 4½s '61	113	113	113
6	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	99	99	99
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	108½	108	108½
21	Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13½	13½
40	Erie gen lien 4s '96	13¾	13½	13¾
33	Erie cv 4s '53 A	21¾	21½	21½
35	Erie cv 4s '53 B	23¾	23	23¼
1	Erie cv 4s '53 D	23½	23	23½
4	Erie & Jer 6s '55	23	23	23
1	Fed Lt&P 6s '54 B	49	48¾	49
32	Fla E Cst 5s '74	89¼	89¼	89½
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9¾	9¼	9¼
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Fort St Un De 4½s '41	60	60	60
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	104½	104½	104½
8	Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
76	Goodrich 4½s'65	67	66¼	66¾
19	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	100	99¾	100
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103⅜	102¾	103
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	96	96	96
15	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83	83	83
6	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	83	83	83
17	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98	98	98
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98	98	98
5	Gt Nor 3s '67	85⅛	85	85
7	Gulf St Util 4s '66	73	73	73
6	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	107¾	107½	107¾
18	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	71½	70¼	71½
3	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	50	49¾	49¾
7	Ill Cen rfg 4s '80	133⅛	133⅜	134
14	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	55½	55	55
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	48	47½	47½
12	IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	63⅜	60½	60½
9	IC & CSL & NO 4½s'63	49¼	49¼	49¼
4	Ill Steel 4½s '40	103¾	103¼	103¼
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
38	Interb R Tr 7s '32	57½	57	57½
71	Interb R Tr 7s '41	56½	55	56
106	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	36	34⅞	35¼
4	Interlake Iron 4s '47	62½	61	62
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	91	91	91
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	19½	19½	19½
3	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78½	78¼	78½
3	Int Paper 6s '55	51	51	51
2	Int Paper 5s '47	89¾	89½	89½
13	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	97	97	97
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
45	Int T&T 5s '55	69	69	69
1	KCPtS & Mem 4s36	72¼	71¾	72
1	K C South 5s '50	69	68	68
1	KC Term 4s '60	107½	107	107½
1	Koppers Co 5s '51	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
1	Kresge Found 3½s '47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
10	LS & MS 3½s '97	81¼	81¼	81¼
17	Lautaro Nit 4½s '75	32⅜	32	32
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	63	63	63
1	Leh Val Coal 5½ '43	80	80	80
1	Leh Val H Term5s54	44	44	44
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40	46	45½	45½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	22½	22½	22½
2	Liggett & M 7s '44	22	21	22
20	Liquid Carb 4s '47	129	129	129
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	110	110	110
1	Louisa & Ark 5s '69	128½	128	128
11	Louis & M Nash 4½s	82½	82	82½
1	L&N Pad&-M4s '46	100¾	100½	100½
20	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	107¾	97¼	97¼
3	Maine Cen 4s '45	106¾	106½	106¾
60	Manhat Ry 4s '90	75	75	75
32	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	32¾	31⅞	32
6	Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	30½	29½	30½
1	Man RR Sd L 4s '39	20	20	20
5	Market St Ry 7s '40	100	100	100
59	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	59	59	59
1037	Mead Corp 6s '45A	103⅞	103½	103⅞
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	104	104	104
1101	Milw Gas 3½s '66	110	110	110
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	11	11	11
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	18	18	18
15	Mo Pac 5s '65A	56½	56	56½
22	Mo Pac 5s '77F	20	19¾	19¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	19¾	19¾
27	Mo Pac 5s '81	19¾	19½	19½
6	Mon&Conn Gas 3s'56	19¾	19½	19½
33	Mob&O 4½s '77	6¼	6	6
4	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	39¾	28¾	28¾
49	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	107¾	107½	107½
		99	98¾	98¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	55	55	55
10	Mount St T&T3¼s '68	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
5	Nassau El 4s '51	34½	34¼	34½
24	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	103⅞	104
13	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	107	106⅜	106¾
9	Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
1	N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	123¼	123¼	123¼
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '51 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1	N Ori Term 4s '53	69½	69½	69½
1	NY & Putn 4s '93	51	51	51
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	62	61½	61½
2	NYC cn 4s '98	87¼	58½	56⅛
10	NYC 3¾s '46	67	67	67
12	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	76	75½	75½
1	NYC&HR 3¾s '97	57¼	56⅛	56⅛
6	NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	83	83	83
9	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	78	78	78
20	NYCh&StL 5½s8 '74A	96	96	96
16	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	56	55½	55¾
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	48½	48½	48½
4	NY Conn 4½s '53	72½	72½	72½
1	NY Edis 3¼s'6	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	108¼	108¼	108¼
39	NYNH&H 4½s'67	15½	15	15
1	NYNH&H 4s'47	15	14¾	14¾
15	NYNH&H 4s'55	14½	14½	14½
1	NY O&W rfg 5s'92	14	14	14
1	NY Ry 6s'58 st	9	9	9
1	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	NY Tel 4½s'39	13	13	13
5	Niagara-Flls P 3½'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	109½	109½	109½
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	17¾	17½	17¾
2	Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	19¼	19	19
21	NorAm Ed 5s'69 C	104	104	104
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	104½	104	104½
10	Nor Pac 6s '97	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞
10	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
3	Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	105¾	105

Commerce and Finance

Experts See Germany as Big Competitor in Foreign Trade

Business and Industry

Fund Urges U.S. Credit Agencies Be Liquidated

NEW YORK (AP)—The Twentieth Century Fund, an independent Research organization founded by Edward A. Filene, recommended in a study of the Nation's debt structure a "definite policy for long-run liquidation" of such emergency Federal credit agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the Home Owners Loan Corp. and some of the Farm Credit Administration units.

Pending liquidation, the Fund held, efforts should be made by Federal authorities toward closer coordination of the activities and policies of the credit agencies.

An appropriate Federal agency should be charged with the duty of watching the activities of all Government agencies as they affect debt and of formulating proposals for debt policy," said a report of the Fund's committee on debt adjustment, based on a three-year study of debt problems.

The committee also suggested a wide expansion in the statistical and informational services of both government and private agencies to improve data on debts.

Pointing out most of the Federal lending agencies set up to deal with the economic crisis in 1932 and 1933, were intended to be temporary the report said:

"The original reasons for planning eventual liquidation of these concerns remain valid. Liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. must be deferred since FC loans have been made a central part of the Government's program against the current recession.

"There still seems to be a limited field for Land Bank Commissioner loans of the Farm Mortgage Corp. The Home Owners' Loan Corp. has made no loans since the middle of 1936 and for the present there is no need for further HOLC loans."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 258, Chicago

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 11½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

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YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous DOUBLE-WEAR Snag-Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept M-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED

NATIONAL sales organization, established many years, having substantial finances, wants new ideas; patents, inventions for merchandise items to develop and market; all correspondence and details strictly confidential; references furnished. 407 Burke Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway ENdicott 2-1883

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 1823 Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear, 545 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS invited from Christian Science nurses and orderlies, for service in a well established institution. Write Box X-88, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN with some nursing experience to give attention and companionship to young man; must be Christian Scientist with references. Write Box W-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG person appreciative of refined surroundings and willing to serve in general housework in suburb; cooking experience necessary; 3 adults; no flat laundry; state references, experience and phone number. Box A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A SIMPSON 133 Washington St Boston

PAYING GUESTS

YONKERS, N. Y., 95 Landscape Avenue—Quiet home for rest, study; nice room, private bath, good meals. Yonkers 7033

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 240 Massachusetts Ave., S. 4, near The Mother Church—Pleasant, large, single room; private family; business woman preferred.

N. Y. C., 146 St., West of Broadway—Desirable room for business person; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NOW AVAILABLE, delightful furnished room, kitchenette privileges; within walking distance of the Christian Science church; switchboard and elevator service; $8 per week THE ORALYN, 30 Charlesgate West, Boston, Com. 3000.

SALESMEN WANTED

BOOK salesman; capable man to sell subscription styles of new MERRIAM-WEBSTER Dictionary on easy payments to schools, libraries, offices and homes; some inquiries supplied; liberal commissions; opportunity to establish a permanent business on nationally advertised publication; give age, selling experience, present connections, and references. Address, G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY Publishers, Dept. S, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE (colored), good cooks, together or separate; experienced; school or home. Write Box T-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-chambermaid-maid; American; drives; types; excellent references. Write Box W-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman desires chambermaid-personal maid waitress work; references. Write Box P-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th (opp. Macy's, N.Y.C.) Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-1940.

SEE NEXT PAGE

U. S. Urged to Gird for Trade Rivalry of Totalitarian States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The threat of economic warfare between the democracies and the totalitarian states and the need of readiness for such an eventuality found its way into many of the addresses made at the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Commodore to continue through Wednesday. Speakers offered various suggestions as to how to meet the growing economic competition of Germany, declaring that United States faced exclusion from the major markets of the world unless methods were developed to meet the situation.

Speaking by telephone from Berlin at the luncheon meeting, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, urged the restoration of the gold standard at the earliest possible moment. He stated his firm belief in the gold standard wherever it is possible to restore and maintain it, saying that "our experience of recent years with currency depreciated as an instrument of politics has made it abundantly clear that no sound result can be expected from such depreciation."

An additional registration of about 300 persons on the first day of the Convention brought the total to 1,200. The occasion is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the National Foreign Trade Council.

In celebration of this anniversary, a special luncheon was today tendered to Mr. James T. Farrell, Chairman of the Council and former chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Farrell was also the first chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council at its inception in 1914. The luncheon was tendered under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, the Merchants' Association of New York, the National Council of American Importers, Inc., and the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.

Eugene P. Thomas, president of the Council, recommended the creation by industry and government of a body similar to the World War Industries Board, declaring:

"If we are to profit from the present handwriting on the wall, we cannot sit impotently by watching the progress of economic consolidation in Europe." He warned that the authoritarian states in the future would employ threats of aggression to attain economic objectives. "We shall be blind to the manifest challenge if we fail to place our economic house in order, reinforced by all the resources of the nation."

He said that it might become necessary to give the government broad powers to meet such situations as might arise, including that over foreign exchange.

Others who dwelt on this subject besides Mr. Farrell, were Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Warren L. Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, who advocated a policy of "positive Pan-Americanism"; Dr. Marcus Nadler, Professor of Finance at New York University, who called for the use of our tremendous gold reserves to promote trade with the Latin-American countries; E. J. Kyle, dean of the School of Agriculture of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, who warned of the loss of the nation's export trade in cotton unless conditions change; Edgar W. Smith, in charge of institutional relations overseas of the General Motors Corporation, who spoke of the danger of United States becoming a high-cost producing nation; and Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, Regent of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, who said that the drawing of the Central European nations within the orbit of German trading influence was likely to neutralize the reciprocal trade pacts of the United States.

Asks Economic Appeasement

Special addresses were made by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, director and former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. John W. Ross, Canadian Chairman of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee; Mr. George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Mr. Curt G. Pfeiffer, President of the National Council of American Importers, Inc., of New York. A presentation address was made by Mr. James S. Carson, Vice President of the American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., and chairman of the United States Committee of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission of New York.

Seven sessions were held yesterday at convention headquarters in addition to the bankers' luncheon at which Mr. Aldrich delivered his address by transatlantic telephone.

Mr. Aldrich said in part, "In order to take full advantage of the opportunity for the continuance of peace which has resulted from the events of the last few weeks it is of permanent importance that the efforts of diplomats and of heads of governments should speedily be reinforced by measures of economic appeasement. The general policies of sound currencies, sound public finance, the reduction of tariffs, and the elimination of other impediments to the free interchange of goods amongst nations must be vigorously pushed if the world is to continue successfully to avoid the dangers which have beset us."

"These problems in currency, government finance, and international trade cannot be considered separately. The interrelation of currency and foreign trade is intimate and immediate. If goods can be moved freely across national boundaries so that countries in debt can pay their debts with goods instead of with gold, it is easy to maintain stable exchange rates."

At the banking session yesterday afternoon a report of the stabilization committee of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade was given by Mr. W. A. Mitchell, Manager, J. P. Morgan & Company.

Export Advertising Discussion

A special session was also held under the auspices of the Export Advertising Association, Inc., of New York, for the discussion of export advertising problems. An Education Group Session was addressed by Dr. Edward J. McNamara, Principal of the High School of Commerce, N. Y. A round table discussion on problems relating to American and foreign taxation of American export business was addressed by Mr. Mitchell B. Carroll, Special Counsel to the Tax Committee, and Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations, and Mr. Creswell M. Micou, of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, General Counsel of Tax Committee. A round-table discussion on problems of interest to traffic men, railroad, steamship, packing and shipping companies, freight forwarders, importers, etc., was presided over by Mr. William H. Holstein, Traffic Manager of the United States Steel Products Company of New York and addressed by Mr. Thomas E. Lyons, chief of the Transportation Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

Following an informal dinner in the East Ball Room last night an export merchandising session was conducted as a practical discussion of export sales problems and policies, under the auspices of the Export Managers Club of New York. Session chairman was Mr. H. A. Clark, President of the Export Managers Club. Following an address on "Export Merchandising Problems" by Mr. Leon Carl Stowell, Executive Vice-President of Underwood Elliott Fisher Company of New York, there was open floor discussion of questions of interest to export executives.

Round Table on Exchange

A round-table discussion of current foreign credit, collection, and exchange problems was held this morning under the auspices of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men. Mr. P. M. Haight, Secretary-Treasurer of the International General Electric Company of New York acted as session chairman, and Mr. Warren L. Pierson, president of the Export Import Bank of Washington, D. C., took a leading part in the discussion.

An Importers' Group Session was held this morning under the auspices of the National Council of American Importers, Inc. Import statistics were discussed by Mr. Ernest A. Tupper, chief statistician of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. Mr. Thomas E. Lyons, Executive Secretary of the Foreign Trades Zones Board, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, spoke on the "Progress of Foreign Trade Zones in the United States." Dr. Mark A. Smith, chairman of the Planning & Reviewing Committee of the United States Tariff Commission spoke on the "Relation of the United States Tariff Commission to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program. Mr. H. F. Worley, Director of the School of Instruction of the Bureau of Customs of the United States Treasury Department spoke on "Recent Developments in Customs Administrative Law."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will address the World Trade Dinner tonight and his words will be broadcast from 9:30 to 10:00 p. m. over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company. His Excellency the Ambassador of the Republic of Brazil, Dr. Mario de Pimentel Brandao, will also speak. Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, vice-chairman of the National City Bank of New York will discuss "Trade Changes and Monetary Policies."

N. Y. Retail Sales 11 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its monthly review of business conditions in this district, to be published Nov. 1, will say department store sales for the first three weeks of October "appear to have shown less than the usual seasonal rise, and were about 11 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 1937."

September sales of the reporting department stores in the district, the review continues, were about 5½ per cent lower than last year—a smaller decline than in the four preceding months.

Stocks of merchandise on hand in the department stores, at retail valuation, were 14 per cent lower at the end of September than at the end of September, 1937.

Crowley Says Banks In Good Condition

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, reported in a talk to Indiana bankers that the banking system as a whole is in excellent condition.

"The banks are sound and they deserve and enjoy the confidence of their depositors," Mr. Crowley said. "I have stressed in previous addresses, however, that depositors' confidence will be enjoyed only so long as depositors can be certain that their banks are capably and safely managed as well as properly supervised."

He said the main problem of banks today is that of a decline in income rather than that of risky assets.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Will Reopen "Sun Light" Plant

ST. LOUIS. (AP)—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company announced its "sun light" plant here, reputedly the largest in the country under one roof, would reopen Nov. 1 after being closed for the last nine years.

Arthur Bender, a designer of women's shoes who formerly had his own company in New York City, will be in charge. Mr. Bender said the plant would employ between 400 and 500 persons, with a daily output of approximately 3,600 pairs of shoes.

Trade Boosters

New York Times Studio

Above: Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council. Below: Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, New York.

Steel Production May Rise Sharply In Next 2 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Heavy ordering of steel during the recent price cutting on strips and sheets may produce a sharp bulge in the industry's operations in November and December, according to Iron Age.

"It is possible," the review said, "that the peak of steel operations this year may not come until December as some mills will not be able to roll by the end of the year all of the flat rolled tonnage to which they are committed.

"Many buyers will undoubtedly have substantial inventories of these products at the beginning of 1939. Speculative buying was more prevalent among jobbers than among manufacturing consumers."

The scramble to order for future requirements preceding the withdrawal last week of concessions of $6 a ton on sheets and strip, it noted, was reminiscent of buying waves in the latter half of 1936 and early 1937.

"Financial reports for the third quarter," the review continued, "which are now making their appearance, bear out the industry's contention that the break-even point has been considerably lifted by the combination of lower prices, high wages and the elimination of basing point differentials. One of the smaller companies which operated at an average of 50 per cent in the third quarter was unable to show a profit."

"Despite the poor third quarter showing and the fact profits in the fourth quarter will be difficult because of heavy bookings at low prices, the steel industry is heartened by increasing evidences of improvement in the various lines upon which it depends for considerable of its tonnage.

"Some of the better feeling springs from the optimism of the automobile industry, but also from the impetus being provided by government-financed building construction, the hope of at least modest railroad buying by December, the general clearing of the price atmosphere and indications of less hesitancy among buyers in providing for their future requirements."

Shanghai Officials Take $4,000,000 Silver Off Boat

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank, as consignee, said today the $4,000,000 in silver taken off the Dollar liner President Coolidge by Shanghai customs officials "had been returned to vaults of the various Shanghai banks, Chinese and foreign."

The bank would not disclose for whom it was acting in the transaction, nor would it further discuss details of the removal of the cargo of silver from the liner as it was detained on its departure.

Andrews Reverses Ruling On Department Stores

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, reversed himself and said that if more than 50 per cent of a department store's business crossed state lines the store was subject to the Wage-Hour Act.

He said that he had erred in stating previously that if 20 per cent of a store's business were in interstate commerce it would come under the law.

Nash Cuts 1939 Prices

DETROIT (AP)—W. A. Blees, General Sales Manager of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, has announced that reductions on the company's 1939 model automobiles will range up to $68.

Low Wheat Prices Seen Continuing Unless Yield Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast that domestic wheat prices probably would continue low during the 1939-40 marketing season unless economic conditions or the general price level improved more than now indicated.

Wheat acreage in the remainder of the world is not likely to be decreased next year, the Bureau said in its annual wheat outlook report. With average yields, it added, a crop nearly equal to the annual world consumption would be produced even if acreage in the United States is held to the 55,000,000 acres allotted under the 1939 agricultural adjustment program.

The Agriculture Department economists said an increase in the domestic wheat carryover "appears unavoidable" next year if plantings are considerably in excess of the 55,000,000 acres.

Big Carry-Over Seen

This acreage, with an average yield, would produce about 660,000,000 bushels, or slightly under the 10-year average domestic consumption of 680,000,000 bushels, the Bureau estimated.

At the present time, the report said, the wheat outlook for 1939 pointed to a world carry-over in July, 1939, of about 1,165,000,000 bushels—more than twice the size of the 1937 carry-over and second only to the 1,193,000,000 bushels carried over in 1933.

The report said wheat export prospects for the United States in the marketing season of 1939-40 were "definitely less favorable" than in either the 1937-38 or 1938-39 seasons, because of the expected increase in world carry-over stocks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Granaries throughout the farm belt were unusually well stocked with corn today as Government loans to 49,000 farmers on almost 48,000,000 bushels fell due.

Visible supplies at terminal centers increased 7,946,000 bushels last week as old and new corn poured into the principal markets. Heavy marketing of old and new corn at the same time is unusual in the grain trade. The total United States visible supply of 24,674,000 bushels, while not large in comparison with country stocks, was 600 per cent greater than a year ago and the largest for the date since 1934.

Elevators Bulge

Country elevators, too, bulged with corn and farmers throughout the belt hastened construction of new cribs.

Corn is selling in Chicago at approximately 45 cents, near the lowest price level in almost five years.

The latest figures on old corn supplies on farms showed approximately 350,000,000 bushels of 1937 crop grain has not been fed or marketed. The amount on loans was scarcely 14 per cent of this total. A year ago old stock on farms totaled only 60,000,000 bushels. The 1938 supply is double that of the average in any of the past ten years.

Chicago has been receiving record shipments of corn recently but much of it has moved out again through merchandising channels. However, about 10,000,000 bushels are in storage here, including 1,000,000 in lake vessel bottoms. Stocks of all grain totaled approximately 30,000,000 bushels, or 60 per cent of the city's elevator capacity. Space in public elevators, however, is well occupied.

New Exchange Offer By Chicago Edison

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Directors of the Commonwealth Edison Company called a special stockholders' meeting for Dec. 1 to approve a new exchange offer of four Edison shares for each of the preferred shares of Western United Gas & Electric Company.

Western United preferred holders who already have exchanged under the old offer of 3.5 Edison shares will receive an additional ½ share of Edison.

James Simpson, Edison Chairman, said the relatively small number of shares acquired under the old offer, approximately 7 per cent, indicated the original proposal was not attractive enough.

The Illinois Commerce Commission must approve the new offer.

Western United is a part of the Edison system and acquisition of preferred shares of Western United is a phase of the current program in simplifying the capital structure of the organization which serves northern Illinois.

Department Store Sales Of Men's Clothing Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sales of men's clothing in department stores amounted to approximately $124,000,000 in 1937, compared with $121,000,000 in 1936 and $135,000,000 in 1929, according to estimates issued by the Marketing Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The division's report indicated that sales of men's clothing appeared to be increasing at the expense of all types of men's wear specialty stores. Department store sales in 1929 amounted to 17½ per cent of total sales of men's clothing by all types of stores. In 1937 department store sales amounted to 23½ per cent.

Meat Sales Rise 8 P. C. in Quarter

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia office of the Census Bureau, making a survey of business, announced today that dollar sales of 452 representative meat and provision wholesalers increased 8.3 per cent in the second quarter of 1938 over the first quarter.

Compared with the second quarter of 1937, the sales were off 9.2 per cent. The 1937 sales as a whole were 13.5 per cent higher than for 1936 and 24.5 per cent above 1935.

Heads Oil Firm

Reese H. Taylor

Elected President of Union Oil Company of California. He succeeds L. P. St. Clair, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Taylor was elected to the Board of Directors of Union Oil in 1937 and has had varied experience with other business concerns. He is President of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd.; also a director of Pacific Finance Company, Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Pacific Indemnity Company, and Gladding McBean and Company. He is at present a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Income of Aircraft Trade in 9 Months 40 P. C. Over 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aggregate earning power in the aircraft industry in the September quarter continued to register a broad increase over 1937, although showing declines in some cases from the peak June quarter and a smaller gain over last year.

Present indications are that combined third quarter net profits of the seven principal manufacturers that report on a quarterly basis were around $3,700,000. This would compare with $4,809,449 in the second quarter and would represent a gain of 25 to 30 per cent over the third quarter of last year, when combined net of the same companies was $2,885,379. The decline from the second quarter was mainly caused by the decrease in Curtiss-Wright's third quarter net.

By the end of the first nine months combined earnings of the aircraft industry had, by a decisive margin, already surpassed the full year 1937, the best previous year in the industry's history. For these seven companies, the combined nine months' net was around $11,700,000, or 40 per cent more than the $8,253,054 in the full year 1937 and about 75 per cent greater than the combined net of $6,703,739 in the first nine months of last year.

With operations having reached these record levels this year, recent developments have pointed to the likelihood of further acceleration of operations during the coming two or three years.

These developments center around the world-wide intensification of aircraft armament plans which has been apparent since termination of the European crisis. This concentration of interest on military aircraft has strengthened the prospects for at least a sustained export volume for American aircraft during the next few years and, more concretely, is almost certain to lead to expanded orders from the United States Government, which is the largest outlet for American aircraft.

Cotton Ginnings Well Under 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Oct. 18 totaled 8,929,274 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 11,066,210 bales a year ago and 8,569,476 bales two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 112,983 compared with 186,234 a year ago, and 148,827 two years ago. American-Egyptian cotton included totaled 8,114 bales, compared with 3,835 a year ago, and 4,158 two years ago. Sea Island cotton included totaled 2,371 bales, compared with 2,359 a year ago, and 668 two years ago.

This year's crop was estimated as 12,212,000 equivalent 500-pound bales by the Department of Agriculture in its October report. Production last year was 18,946,000 bales, a record crop, and two years ago the crop totaled 12,399,000 bales.

$19,391,512 Midamerica Claim Worth Only $887

CLEVELAND (AP)—The $19,391,513 claim of Midamerica Corporation against the Cleveland Terminals Building Company is worth but $887, plus three years' interest, Charles I. Russo, federal court special master, ruled today.

The claim, growing out of the purchase of $13,787,000 in Van Sweringen Corporation notes at auction three years ago, included nearly $6,000,000 for accrued interest.

Russo said scrutiny of Midamerica books disclosed the corporation paid only $887 for the securities. His ruling, another step in litigation of the huge Van Sweringen tangle, will be submitted to District Judge Paul Jones for approval.

Marshall Field Net Up

CHICAGO (AP) — Marshall Field and Company, and subsidiaries, reported a net income of $485,697 for the third quarter of 1938, compared with $326,153 for the like period a year ago. Sales during the quarter, which ended Sept. 30, decreased 16.6 per cent to $18,938,926. Several lines of merchandise have been discontinued since last year, however, the statement said.

World Industrial Output Up For Second Consecutive Month

NEW YORK—During the month of August world industrial production rose slightly for the second consecutive month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Improved activity, says the survey, was reported in the United States, Great Britain and Canada while losses occurred in France, Germany, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries. In the majority of Latin American countries business indications appeared satisfactory.

British business failed to show any marked trend. During August, seven of the components of The Economist's index advanced, six declined, and one remained unchanged. Noteworthy was the slight rise in the index of employment in July and August. Although the international political situation has prevented a seasonal increase in new orders to industry in the United Kingdom, improved business activity in the United States and the stability of world commodity prices are considered favorable factors.

France Less Active

In France, coal, iron and steel, and lumber production declined sharply during July; and reports indicate that the general business depression is unabated. New car sales, however, have been well maintained.

Premier Daladier, who has been granted decree powers until November 15, has proposed to meet French economic difficulties as follows:

(1) to refund in the capital market short-term notes, a large number of which are held by the Bank of France; (2) to increase revenues by higher taxation, and by the stimulation of business activity; and (3) to reduce expenditures, possibly by the limitation of public works other than those relating to national defense.

The Canadian index of industrial production advanced slightly for the second successive month. Gains on a seasonally adjusted basis occurred in nickel exports, gold and silver shipments, and in the production of foodstuffs, tobacco, steel, newsprint, electric power and coke. Cotton consumption showed a moderate improvement. New business obtained by the construction industry was relatively favorable in August.

Gold Value of Trade

The adjusted gold value of world trade showed no change during July in seventy-six countries. The volume of trade has been declining steadily since the third quarter of 1937. World prices of leading raw materials and foodstuffs fell 3.2 per cent in August, but preliminary data indicate an advance in September in the composite index of nine internationally traded commodities.

The dollar advanced sharply in terms of leading foreign currencies until September 28, when, coincidentally with the Four-Power Conference, the pound and franc rose rapidly to regain about 80 per cent of the early September losses. The Dutch guilder and Swiss franc showed a similar movement during September. During the first week of October, most European currencies again declined in dollar value.

Construction Plan By Chicago Edison To Cost $25,000,000

CHICAGO (AP) — James Simpson, Chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company, announced that $25,000,000 would be expended during the next two years on a construction program to increase the generating capacity of Edison plants between 100,000 and 150,000 kilowatts.

He said it would be carried out as part of the utility companies' expansion and modernization program.

Commonwealth Edison itself serves the City of Chicago while its subsidiaries cover the metropolitan area outside the city limits and large sections of Northern Illinois.

Radiator's Quarter Net 8c on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., for the quarter ended Sept. 30, reported net income of $866,589 after charges, equal after preferred dividends to 8 cents a common share. This compared with net loss of $151,103 in the preceeding quarter and net income of $2,807,687 or 27 cents a common share in the September, 1937 quarter.

For the first nine 1938 months, net income was $65,888 or $1.38 a share on the $7 cumulative preferred stock, compared with $6,357,097, equal after preferred dividends to 63 cents a common share in the like period last year.

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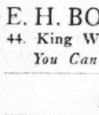

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Surprising Picnic

A Story for Children

"Do I see a boat full of people approaching our island?" asked Peter Pelican one bright afternoon, as he and his four friends were strolling along the beach.

"Sure enough, you do," agreed Gilbert Gull with a delighted nod.

"Some of them are little people—I believe you call them children," added Sammy Sandpiper, squinting his eyes in the bright sunshine.

"Now that they are nearer, I see something else," observed Hetty Heron. "The boy is holding a little dog."

"But there is another boy," said Cornelia Crab excitedly, "and he is holding a toy. I think it is a Teddy bear."

Peter Pelican took another long look. "There is also a little girl," said he, "and she is holding in her arms a rag doll. But they are going to land here. Let us all hide behind this big rock and watch until we see whether it is safe to show ourselves."

The rock was large enough to hide Peter Pelican and Gilbert Gull and Sammy Sandpiper and Hetty Heron and Cornelia Crab. They each peeped out from time to time to see what the strangers were doing on their island, but they were careful not to let themselves be seen.

As soon as they landed, the people spread a large blanket on the beach and began to unload baskets of food from the boat. The curly white dog scampered about on the sand near them. The two small boys sat the rag doll and the Teddy bear up against the very rock behind which Peter, Gilbert, Sammy, Hetty and Cornelia were hiding.

After lunch, the man said, "Now, let's go and explore the other side of the island. We can leave our things here; they'll be perfectly safe."

They all started off and were soon out of sight. The little dog started with them, but presently turned around and trotted back. Up jumped the Teddy bear.

"We're glad you came back to keep us company, Ferdinand," he said.

"I thought we could have some fun exploring by our own selves, Bolenius," said Ferdinand, the white poodle. "Aren't you coming with us, Isabella?"

"I certainly am," said Isabella, the rag doll. She patted her yellow yarn hair, then stood up and smoothed out her green and white striped skirt.

"Where shall we go first?"

"Let's look around behind this big rock," suggested Bolenius Bear. "I love exploring." He hopped about on one foot in his excitement.

Peter Pelican, Gilbert Gull, Sammy Sandpiper, Hetty Heron, and Cornelia Crab were so surprised that they could do nothing but stand perfectly still and wait.

Around the rock came Ferdinand, Isabella, and Bolenius Bear. When they saw behind it Peter, Gilbert, Sammy, Hetty, and Cornelia, they were so surprised that they stood still, too.

"Well—er—how do you do!" said Peter Pelican, bowing politely. Then they all remembered their manners, and bowed to each other.

"I am Ferdinand—I belong to the boy John," said the white poodle.

"I am Isabella—I belong to the girl Ann," said the rag doll.

"And I am Bolenius Bear—I belong to the little boy Benjamin, since I was given to him by John and Ann."

Then Peter Pelican introduced himself and his four friends.

"Isn't it jolly for us all to get to know each other," said he. "This is the most surprising picnic that has ever come to our island!"

Odds and Ends

Household Hint

Guest-size towels have real usefulness for small children—two-year-olds can manage them better than big towels.

Soap From Corn

A Hungarian has patented a process for adding powdered corncobs to soap mixture to improve the cleansing action of the soap.

National Parks

Areas preserved as national parks and national monuments in the United States, including Alaska, are larger than Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut put together.

Air Mail de Luxe

The roof of the new post office in Philadelphia is constructed to afford a landing field for autogiros, and railroad tracks run directly beneath the building. It is the only post office in the world directly accessible by air, water, railway, and motor vehicle.

Wide Alaska

Measured in degrees of longitude, the difference between the most easterly point of Alaska and the most westerly point of its island chain is greater than that between New York and San Francisco; but the distance in miles, 2,650, is about 600 less, since Alaska is much farther north, where the degrees are shorter.

'For Sale or Exchange'

Monitor Camera Club from S. F. Warner, Forest Park, Ill.

Sidewalk Scene at the Tuluca Market, Mexico

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

For House Plants

A woman who was a lover of house plants and was clever with her hands, has added to her income in this way: With a heavy zinc wire she designs trellises and supports for potted house plants, and paints them green, white, or some other color to blend with the room decorations.

The designs include fan-shapes, "garden-gates," pergolas, circles, etc. Or she will design a specific shape to fit the need of any individual plant, either upright, prostrate, or sprawling—all in varying heights and sizes.

The selling prices are nominal, yet the demand from friends, and through floral shops and green houses, nets a substantial income.—Lucile R. K., Sebastopol, Calif.

Quotation for Today

IF WE would have anything of benefit we must work for it.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER

Brevities

Toronto Star: One thing about a woman's purse: she can always find anything she doesn't want in it.

Punch ©: It is claimed that a goat appearing in an American circus can sing. If goats could be trained to yodel, two characteristic features of Swiss mountain scenery could be economically combined into one.

Los Angeles Times: If the various world fairs still seek the unusual, why not comb the magazine field for an unnoted economist?

St. Louis Star-Times: A new fountain pen's on the market now that can make an instantaneous switch from blue to red ink. There's nothing like helping the business man keep abreast of events.

In Lighter Vein

Advice to ALL Candidates
MUD THROWN IS GROUND LOST!

Fickle Lady

"I would suggest this corsage for a blonde and this one for a brunette, sir."

"Oh, well, I'd better take them both because I've no idea what she will be this evening."—Humorist.

All Out of Tuna and Veal

"Well, we finally found out what's become of those pieces of chicken that have been disappearing," the head chef reported to the restaurant owner.

"Fine! What happened to them?"

"That new green cook has been using them to make chicken salad!"—Wall Street Journal.

Cautious on Appointments

It has become by tradition a part of the job of the President of the United States to attend at least one dinner each year of the National Press Club in Washington. At such a dinner recently Roosevelt was the guest of honor, and (writes an Evening Standard correspondent) I was told this story of the proceedings:

Private guests besieged the President for autographs. Some club members were struck by the sight of Mr. Roosevelt hastily signing right and left; and speculated on the possibility of his unwittingly signing an important document. One member slipped up among the autograph hunters and put before the President a menu card for signature.

On the card he had scribbled: "I hereby appoint Herbert M. Bratter (a reporter) as Ambassador to the North Pole." Folding the menu so the writing would not be noticeable, he stuck it under the Presidential nose.

The card came back duly signed. But Roosevelt had not been caught napping. He had scratched out the "North," inserted "South," and added as an explanation, "North Pole already occupied."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Scrambling the Ads

Much merriment will result from this game. Cut the national advertisements from The Christian Science Monitor; then cut the principal printed line away from the pictures.

When you are ready to begin the game, place both the pictures and the printed matter, which have been thoroughly mixed, in the center of a table. At a signal from the hostess, the guests will try fitting the printed matter to the illustrations. They will be puzzled when the picture of a pretty girl might fit any one of a half dozen advertisements.

The person having correctly fitted the most together wins. It is well to have a second copy of the paper for comparing results.—Louzetta G. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.

'The Better to Listen With'

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Laura Lee Pottol, Berkeley, Calif.

The Western Jack Rabbit

Official Cables

The State Department in Washington sends and receives cablegrams at a cost averaging $700 a day.

Daily Anecdote

Without Pretense

One of the qualities in Theodore Roosevelt which did much to endear him to all who knew him was the extreme ease and naturalness with which he deported himself.

One Saturday night "Teddy" was dressing to attend an important public dinner, when he discovered that the dress suit he had sent out to be pressed had been returned with the wrong coat, a coat that was much too small for him. Since the tailor shop was presumably closed, he decided to make the best of it, and squeezed into the coat. All went well until Mr. Roosevelt arose and began to speak. Then as he began to gesticulate, the collar almost went over his head.

In the midst of his speech a waiter came to his side with a box. It contained the missing coat. Without the least hesitation or embarrassment Mr. Roosevelt, begging the indulgence of his audience, took off the misfit coat and slipped on his own. When, in perfect self-possession, he turned to resume his speech, the audience burst into thunderous applause.

Look Up

The man who does not look up will look down, and the spirit which does not dare to soar is destined to grovel.—Lord Beaconsfield.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

A MILE OF ROAD EARNS $850 A YEAR!
25% OF FOREST FIRES ARE ATTRIBUTED TO SMOKERS!
45,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE U.S. ARE WITHOUT LIBRARY FACILITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES.

According to the Highway Research Abstracts, if a road carries 700 vehicles per day, the revenue it would yield in gasoline taxes would total $850. These figures apply if the drivers get 15 miles to the gallon and the gasoline tax averages 5 cents a gallon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Maria's Shower

Monterrey, Mexico

A group of tourists stood before a shop window resplendent with bridal raiment. As strangers they had met in Mexico City, but they had improved their acquaintance by unexpected encounters in a silver shop in Taxco, in the basket market in Toluca, and over green limeade in Sanborn's. Now, homeward bound to the States, they had met again in Monterrey.

"This finery reminds me of my little Mexican maid, Maria," said the lady from Corpus Christi, Texas.

"Tell us about her," the others begged.

Maria, we learned, was one of those precious jewels, of such qualities as that other Mexican maid, Lupe, of Monitor fame, who was beloved by her mistress and her mistresses's friends.

When Maria became engaged and had set her marriage date, a surprise was planned for her. One day her mistress bade her prepare a luncheon of the special Mexican food she was famous for; and to this luncheon the guests, unknown to Maria, brought wedding gifts.

When the luncheon had been served by the smiling maid, the mistress again rang the bell. When Maria appeared, she was requested to bring in the basket filled with the gifts into the room.

She was assured again and again by the delighted guests that the beautifully wrapped bridal packages were really hers. And when the realization came, Maria burst into tears of joy. And as the gifts, presents of utility and beauty, were unwrapped, each guest was repaid by the rapture and the appreciation expressed by the little Mexican maid.

Indeed, there was enough of permanence and beauty and unselfish happiness in Maria's bridal shower to transport its remembrance to the travelers who met before the model of a Mexican bride in the window of Monterrey!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

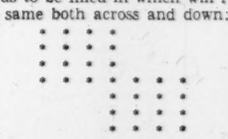
Cryptogram

A quotation—and its author:

"XY XZ ABAC YCDA YEFY EA GEH IHAZ JHYEXJK LHC HYEACZ, IHAZ JHYEXJK LHC EXNZAOL."—*KHAYEA.*

Double Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same both across and down:



1, Shelter on a vacation trip; 2, A district; 3, Ignoble; 4, Large member of the cat family; 5, To rent; 6, Ages; 7, Repose.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A C C I L N O

How Many Apples

Three boys, John, Fred, and Henry, divided some apples among them. John had half of them and one more. Fred had one more than half of those left. Henry had the remaining 3. How many apples were there?

Fun With Antonyms

Can you pair off each word with its proper antonym, as indicated by the example checked?:

1	former	joyful	
2	strange	clear	
3	ceaseless	latter	/
4	forlorn	genuine	
5	formidable	mild	
6	hollow	transitory	
7	truthful	familiar	
8	false	powerless	
9	vehement	dishonest	
10	vague	solid	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Women Do the Work

"Every kilowatt hour is actually nothing more than the combined muscle power of 13 people working for you for one hour; and for these 13 persons at work you pay something like 2 to 5 cents. . . . It took 100,000 men 20 years to build the largest pyramid in Egypt, whereas the muscle work which electricity did in American homes last year, chiefly to help housewives, was enough to build 10 pyramids. You know who did the rest of the work? Women did. Women with their own physical labor built 100 pyramids by hand in 1937."—Carl M. Snyder.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "It is ever true that he who does nothing for others, does nothing for himself."—Goethe.

Double Square: Camp, area, moan, panther, hire, eras, rest.

Letter Juggling: Conical, laconic.

How Many Apples?: Eighteen apples.

Fun With Antonyms: Former—latter; strange—familiar; ceaseless—transitory; forlorn—joyful; formidable—powerless; hollow—solid; truthful—dishonest; false—genuine; vehement—mild; vague—clear.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Everyone's Happy*

By LE PELLEY

HEY FELLOWS—BECAUSE I MISSED HALLOWEEN MOM SAID I COULD HAVE A DAY-AFTER-HALLOWEEN PARTY !!!
HI EVERYONE — COME OVER TO TUBBY'S — HE'S HAVING A "DAY-AFTER" PARTY — !
MY LANDS !! I DO HOPE THEY DON'T TEAR THE HOUSE DOWN .....
HOORAY — I HOPE I FORGET HALLOWEEN NEXT YEAR !!
SO DO I— PLEASE PASS THE CAKE ....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Two-Faced*

By CARMACK

While nosing around some boxes in the alley today —
I got my head stuck in something
And try as I might I couldn't get rid of it —
But fortunately I could see through it so I decided to find the Boss and let him help me —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Does He Speak Our Language?*

By THE HAGERS

"IN SMALL AUSTRALIAN STREAMS, I'VE HEARD, THE DUCKBILL LIVES. HE IS NO BIRD.
HE HAS BROWN FUR AND FOUR WEBBED FEET. WITH OUR BEST SWIMMERS HE'LL COMPETE.
HE LIVES IN BURROWS, JACK—BUT STILL THIS FUNNY MAMMAL HAS A BILL."
"IF YOU ADDRESSED HIM," PONDERED JACK, I WONDER IF HE'D GROWL OR QUACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Effective Opposition

AMERICANS who have feared they would soon be living in a one-party State can breathe easier. The results of the Democratic primaries disclosed virtually two parties within the majority. And now, in one state after another, the election campaign is disclosing new life in the Republican opposition. New faces, more progressive views and vigorous campaigns are encouraging those who hope to see the two-party system continue to operate successfully.

Out in Kansas the Democrats are attacking the Republican candidate for Governor as too progressive. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and New York the Republicans are able to charge that it is now the Democratic incumbents who are tied up with entrenched and unsavory city machines, grown careless and swollen with power. And in many places their young men are offering something newer than a six-year-old New Deal. The usually Democratic New York Times has just come out for the Republican nominees for the Senate from New York, on the ground that stronger and more independent opposition is needed in Washington.

The revivified opposition still needs a better alternative program. But it is attacking on a new line. Much of the negative assault on New Deal objectives has been dropped; attention is directed to methods. One poll of public opinion after another has exhibited the continuing popularity of President Roosevelt and at the same time a questioning of his economic policies and rising objection to his methods.

Aside from the new role of progressivism and the new faces, the Republicans are making some progress with the proposal that Government let up a bit on business and permit private enterprise to do the pump-priming. Yet much remains before a consistent national program will be welded into shape. Economy might well be a prime issue, and in some places Republican candidates are making effective use of it. But in others Republicans try to outbid the New Deal in promises of old-age pensions and farm subsidies.

Another fallow field is the New Deal's tendency to restrict and regiment production. Strong opposition attacks are being made on the economic planning which lessens farm and labor production. But only a few Republicans dare call this sort of thing monopoly or to alter their traditional policy on the original economic planning, restriction of manufactured goods by the tariff. The fact is that each party is seeking to get the political support of large groups of producers by controls which reduce supplies and raise prices to consumers.

These policies are excused on the ground of economic necessity. Probably the nation must find new ways to deal realistically with a situation where large areas of business are controlled by fixed prices. Possibly all that can be done is to obtain as just a balance as possible between various economic groups and retard or slowly reverse the trend to monopoly. Neither party has found a consistent or wholly satisfactory national economic program.

But it is plain that New Deal measures are going to be much more effectively criticized and that dissident Democrats and invigorated Republicans are going to provide more effective opposition. Centralization of power in the Executive and in the Federal Government will be checked. The most effective opposition to both trends awaits more courageous opposition to the instruments of penetration —favors or subsidies to pressure groups.

Sound of Wind and Sea

THE British Ship Adoption Society has held another exhibition in London. The Society exists to put ships of the merchant navy in touch with the country's schools, and to foster a correspondence, on matters relating to the voyage, between the officers of the ship and the children of the school that has "adopted" it. Usually the officers contribute more than letters; and the exhibition displayed an interesting collection of maps, sketches, photographs, stamps, and curios from all over the world.

Stevenson found it hard to believe that "there are people who do not care for maps," yet so it is, and some school children are to be found among them. But when a map becomes the chart of a voyage that can be followed in detail, there is hope that the most reluctant scholar may be moved to plough the seas by proxy, to find in the statistics of commerce the symbols of high adventure, and in geography a gateway to romance. So that it may happen to him a his lesson that

> Voices mysterious far and near,
> Sound of the wind and sound of the sea,
> Are calling and whispering in his ear;

while talk in the classroom may come to discuss foreign parts, and the Odysseys of ocean-bound tramps, as enthusiastically as ever it does in meeting places where

> seafaring men come in,
> Goat-bearded, grey, and with double chin,
> And rings upon their hands.

It is one aim of all good teaching to stir the imagination of the pupil; and in this direction the work of the Society is of inestimable benefit to the schools. This is only the second exhibition of its kind, but already nearly 600 British schools have adopted a ship, and there are another 200 schools on the waiting list.

Halloween at Headquarters

BOSTON police stations were crowded, and the riot squad worked overtime —to make this the happiest Halloween within the recollection of every child, young or old. Whoever thought up the idea of having the police stage a party for youngsters in their respective districts must share his satisfaction today with citizens generally for the happy aftermath to this year's Halloween. Staging a party for the children right at the station house proved to be a pleasant and very practical way of preventing the kind of pranks that in other years kept the police buzzing anxiously around the neighborhood far into the night.

Official estimates showed 80 per cent fewer emergency calls, slight property damage and no automobile accidents involving children. And who can say, too, how much the fun at headquarters will cement a feeling of friendly "ganging up" between police and children that will help to maintain last night's good record?

Training in Democracy

AT THE recent annual conference in Britain of the Association for Education in Citizenship, a "Ministry of Public Enlightenment" was advocated. Some of its functions, it was suggested, might be "to help to articulate and bring alive the idea of democracy in the public mind," and "to make familiar the nature and the meaning of democratic procedure."

Such an institution ought, at the least, to encourage in the people a deeper study of the issues upon which their voice must decide. At present the average citizen receives all too little specific training for the exercise of his political rights, and information upon the ideals and procedure of democracy is not the only essential information that he must pick up as best he can. It is not surprising if he often takes the line of least resistance, and if election statistics reveal many of his kind who obviously, like Gilbert's House of Peers,

> . . . do not itch
> To interfere in matters which
> They do not understand.

Neither ought he to bear the whole blame if he sees his way no better than Gilbert's First Lord, who declared

> I always voted at my Party's call,
> And I never thought of thinking for myself at all.

There would, of course, be difficulties in the path of the suggested ministry: it must needs avoid, on the one hand, the vague and ineffective, and, on the other, a propaganda that would interfere with freedom of judgment, and frustrate its own democratic ends. But such a course should not be difficult to steer. No nation could fail to benefit from a more deliberate education of the people in all that pertains to their public duties and responsibilities.

Too Much Well(e)s

NOT Wells or Welles but Godesberg, it may yet be recognized, brought terror by radio to scores of thousands of American homes Sunday evening. The air was already full of fear, stagnant and invisible as some poisonous gas might be, and a charge of imaginary frightfulness shot over the air waves and ignited it.

No mere technique of presentation explains the panic with which thousands of adults reacted to Orson Welles' adaptation of H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds." Not even the yet-to-be-plumbed possibilities of radio can completely account for the arrest of usual mental processes and the stopping of ears to key-words of fantasy, like Mars and Martians.

Not only the presentation, but the timing of it, was unfortunate. Feeling as if they had been snatched from the very edge of a real war's abyss only a few weeks earlier, many persons were mentally in no condition to cope with the horrible questions this broadcast thrust upon them. No doubt radiocasters, like the sorcerer's apprentice, have had an insufficient appreciation of the influence they loose by the magic of radio. Sunday evening's performance—in which a large section of the American public took a real part where they were supposed to take only a fictitious one—should tell the broadcasting companies much.

The danger of Sunday evening is over. The danger of Monday morning, however, is running into subsequent days. This is the danger: that indignation will take hold of as many mentalities as fear gripped during the broadcast, and that this mere indignation will demand controls over radio which reason and understanding would never wish to impose.

No alert and calm supporter of the American way of living would wish to see a mistake, evidently made in good faith and out of an ignorance of radio's potentialities which most of us share, used as a reason for radio censorship, or to further such controls as may lead to censorship.

The fear has passed. It will be well to let the indignation pass, too, before acting. Both are part of a nightmarish experience that history will record not only as a blunder in broadcasting but as an amazing illustration of the unpredictableness of human emotions, when these are left to the mercy of mankind's "many inventions."

Where Tradition Rules

Book News of the Day

IT MAY be invidious, since the Chinese have so many excellent proverbs of their own, to say that the situation in the Far East can best be understood by invoking a phrase from the French. "Plus ça change . . ." it runs: "The more things change, the more they become the same."

For no one can read T. A. Bisson's excellent study of JAPAN IN CHINA (New York: Macmillan. $3) without renewed appreciation of the fundamental changes which are taking place both on the Asiatic continent and the adjacent Island Empire. And at the same time, Mr. Bisson convincingly reveals the manner in which these alterations are but the outgrowth of trends and characteristics which are basic to the Oriental peoples and their history.

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Certainly the volume belongs in the first ten of currently published summaries on the Far East. Mr. Bisson's background of his work with the Foreign Policy Association, and his special research undertaken on the ground with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation would provide sufficient guarantee to its usefulness. But it involves more than well-documented and lucid summary of Japan's campaign on the continent. It presents an excellent interpretation of the domestic events in Japan which have resulted in Fascist-Imperialist expansion. And it includes a detailed study of the Japanese politico-economics in Manchukuo which well may forecast the course of developments in China proper.

As Japan pushes its advance following the capture of Canton—a step implicit in Mr. Bisson's assessment of the Japanese need for a quick and smashing victory and the Chinese reliance in a war of attrition—the study of Nipponese methods, as seen through the Manchukuoan prototype takes on added interest. Mr. Bisson, surveying the Japanese claims, produces, from their own statistics, evidence that the pacification of the puppet state has proceeded neither so far nor so pacifically as official statements indicate.

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Similarly in an extremely lucid study of education in Manchukuo, he produces evidence of official overstatement. The contention that the consumption of opium is being furthered among the Manchukuoans as an instrument of Japanese policy finds support at his hands. And the "protected villages" devised by the Japanese as a means of protection from apparently still-flourishing banditry appear in Mr. Bisson's pages as an instrument for suppression of anti-Japanese activities.

To assess the content of objectivity of Mr. Bisson's work is impossible without the advantage of historical perspective. But even if he is not at pains to record all of the Japanese contentions, the study is still presented with restraint and dispassion.

Gx.

Walking Into Trouble?

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Emotionalism

By Frank L. Perrin

AT NO time since the campaign period of 1918, marking the half-way point in the second Wilson administration, have the people been so greatly stirred politically as in the weeks of this present mid-term election campaign. So deep, indeed, is this stirring that even the more profound students and astute forecasters are unable confidently to predict the result, though only a week remains before the day of decision. The undercurrents of popular conviction are so powerful and persuasive that surface indications are unreliable. The realization of this confirms and emphasizes the hope that those with whom the decision rests are conscious of the responsibility which they stand ready to assume.

It is interesting to appraise and fully appreciate the influence of recent world events upon the thought of the people of every self-governing nation. The threat leveled against democracy has illuminated and brought into clear relief the picture which was once outlined but dimly in the imagination of the more prudent and thoughtful. We have rested in the preconception that "it cannot happen here." But as the insinuating processes of absolutism and authoritarian government are studied and become better understood it is realized that they are not protected by letters patent, and that they are adapted to conditions in any country where the front-line defenses of the people are weakened by discouragement, fear, submissive dependency and lack of faith in the ideals of true democracy.

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The issue in the campaign now drawing to a close, divested of personal ambitions, personal hatreds and the inordinate lust for office, is actually the issue between a cleverly imposed super-government and practical and workable democracy. Plausible and possibly convincing denials of this postulate will be forthcoming. Circumstantially and quite convincingly these have already been imposed. But to too emphatically deny the assertion might tend to emphasize the fact itself.

Knowing the intellectual honesty of the American people in every section of the country, one might wonder why it is that the awakening to a realization of recent trends and their import has come somewhat tardily. But more amazing still is the expressed fear that the people themselves lack power and the courage to apply the remedy and the corrective necessary. Why should a people armed and equipped for the successful accomplishment of the task imposed by past carelessness or indifference yield to political emotionalism at the hour set for decisive action?

It is an abiding faith in the courage and steadfastness of the people, in their willingness to admit and accept the responsibility for past mistakes of judgment, that fortifies the hope of those who would recapture the full measure of economic independence, that more than emotionalism and sectional assertiveness will tip the balance in the scales of human justice.

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In more than one of the Eastern States the greater issue has been confused by appeals to personal prejudice, by opportunists who have sought supposed vindication through the ballot box, and by the resurrection of moribund or unimportant local issues. This fog, it may be, has obscured the wider vision needed if one is to comprehend the whole and not a part only. Election day, November 8, will not be the day to remember past or to hope for future political favor. The battle is between issues rather than men. It will matter little who is sheriff or postmaster if the duties and functions of both are to be catalogued, defined and directed by some superior bureau or commission.

There has been no convincing or authoritative denial, so far as the record available shows, of the repeated and convincing charge that the trend of government in America and in the world at large is toward centralized government and imposed authority. Those who have shaped this course have no need to deny the fact. They wisely seek only to justify the end sought. This, they insist, and as many have been led to agree, is humanitarian. It is not with the end, but with the means by which that end is sought, that an awakened, a somewhat alarmed and, it is hoped, a not too emotional people take issue.

Assurance, faith, confidence, hope, come with the realization that with these same people rests the decision to be made, next Tuesday or on some future Tuesday.

The Mulcahy Way

THEY'RE a queer folk, the Mulcahys, and Mr. Dennis Mulcahy himself would be the first to admit it. Admit it, do I say? He'd boast of it—and does. Though if you agree, and your tone isn't exactly to Dennis's liking you'd best be sure of a clear way to the door. For by "queer" Dennis means different, individual and, we suspect, a bit better than ordinary.

A dark and unemotional clan, the Mulcahys, with no nonsense about them. Dennis, that small ancient man, is by way of being head of the family, and there are others all over New England, but they—well, take the Caseys, now, on the other hand. The Caseys are always visiting, forever writing, and they can tell you to a dot what Kate's Cornelius or John's oldest daughter is doing this living minute. Of a fine summer day there are always cars in slathers at the Caseys' over the way, and blond Caseys talking under the maples, and legions of small Caseys scrambling about.

But the dark Mulcahys go their lone ways. Now and again there are brief, stiff letters; "hoping this finds you as well as it leaves us"; that sort of thing. And once in a donkey's age a Mulcahy, happening to be in this neighborhood, will drift in from New Hampshire or Rhode Island to pass the time of day and drift on. Once—but only once—did the Mulcahys try a family reunion, and Dennis still remembers that Thanksgiving Day dourly. And tall Nora, his daughter-in-law, doesn't yet understand it.

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"But what did I do?" she asked, bewildered. "They sat around, and glowered, and bolted dinner, and left. Now we Caseys—"

"A queer lot, we Mulcahys," said Dennis proudly. "We make no great pother about the family. And why should we?"

"I wonder myself, sometimes," sniffed Nora.

But the other day—maybe you'll mind it?—there came a bit of a blow. Not a patch on the Big Wind it was, but a stout breeze for all that. The apple tree lost a limb, and there were windows out of the barn, and shingles off the roof, and the tall elm on the pond lane came down and blocked it entirely. And for a day or so old Dennis was the busy man with ax and saw and wedges. And he was busy, too, with mysterious calculations in the barn, figuring that took much paper and pencil-wetting. And there were trips up town for glass and roofing paper and what not, small Tim and smaller Nora trudging with him. What with all that, and getting the henhouse back on its foundation, it was days before tall Nora thought of the other Mulcahys. About all the Caseys she already knew.

"I wonder about cousin Neddo, in New Hampshire."

"They're hearty. The storm skipped by them," said Dennis—and added, "I see by the papers."

"And there's your brother Marty, out in Springfield."

"It's high land he has."

* * *

One by one tall Nora called the roll of the dark Mulcahys, and old Dennis had an answer ready for every one of them. Sure, how could a bit of wind harm a Mulcahy? And then Nora, with a glint of suspicion in her blue eye, said, "But there's Jamesie, in Rhode Island?"

"He's fine." And Mr. Mulcahy grew careless: "Jamesie's son Donald says—"

Too late, Dennis was taken with a troublesome boast. Small Tim and smaller Nora giggled. And tall Nora looked at the red-faced Dennis, and knew.

"Give me those letters," she demanded.

"What letters?" defended Dennis feebly—and then fished out a thick packet from the hind pocket of his blue overalls. Nora skimmed them, her foot tapping, and Dennis fidgeted. Small Timmy and smaller Nora whispered, and when their mother said, "And them not knowing were we all blown in the pond or not!" they nudged each other.

"But they do know!" crowed small Nora.

"Grampa wrote. He wrote to all of them, the very next day!" added Timmy. "Didn't you, Gramps?"

And tall Nora looked at the wretch Dennis, and the corners of her mouth quivered. These dark, silent folk with no nonsense about the family! The great frauds they were, with the soft heart under all of it, and them shamed to show it! It wasn't the Casey way, but—

"You Mulcahys!" she said softly.

DANIEL CHASE

The Wide Horizon

Economic Causes of War

By R. A. Scott-James

THE moment has been reached when Europe must seek to come to a general agreement—the alternative being war. And not only Europe, but the world, for the tangle does not stop at the borders of one continent.

But no agreement will remove the causes of trouble if it is merely political. It will not be enough to fix frontiers, to promise nonaggression—or even to reduce armaments. A deep underlying cause of much of the unrest is that tens of millions of people are hungry and that whole communities are deprived of the means to secure an adequate return for their work. This problem is economic.

It is not that there is any lack of food and raw materials in the world. There is a super-abundance; but it is not available for those who need it. If the factories are not working at full pressure and their workers are unemployed, that is not because the public does not want the goods they could produce—it is only that they cannot buy them owing to the faultiness of the means of exchange. England has an excess of coal which she wants to send abroad; if foreign factories were working to capacity they could easily absorb it. Germany wants the agricultural products of Hungary and Yugoslavia and the oil of Rumania, and it is right that it should have them; but it is not right that they can only be secured by resort to the medieval method of barter. The United States has food and raw materials for industry for export; an organized world could absorb all that it can produce. Both the United States and Britain need to increase their exports of manufactured goods; their goods would be welcomed in the other countries if they in their turn were exporting their own products.

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It is the same throughout the world: super-abundance of goods and the means of producing them, but inadequate sales, and on the other hand a craving for the necessities of life which, though they exist, cannot be bought. "Poverty in the midst of plenty."

This paradox of our modern civilization is not only due to imperfect organization; it is also due to the positive and arbitrary erection of obstacles to exchange. These are partly due to fear, partly to bad economics. After the World War great and small countries sought to make themselves self-supporting. They cherished the impossible hope of making themselves independent of imports and yet, by some miracle, of retaining the power to export. In Europe the situation was aggravated by the splitting up of large economic units into very small ones. Austria was cut off economically as well as nationally from the areas on which it had once depended, and was not allowed to join Germany. All the small countries of the Danube basin set up tariff walls which stopped trade between them.

Economists agreed that these obstacles were fatal to world trade, but no country dared to take the first step in reducing them. Even Great Britain, traditionally "Free Trade," and depending on international trade, was at last compelled to change its policy, and impose a general tariff on imported goods.

It is true, efforts have been made to a limited extent to reduce the evil of these absurdities. Trade agreements have been arrived at between individual countries to facilitate exchange, and the impending trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain may prove to be an important step in the right direction. The Van Zeeland report has suggested ways in which co-operation on a large scale might be introduced; a better system of international banking is one of the desiderata. But the world has been too preoccupied by political troubles to give attention to the report, much less to act upon it.

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But now the time has come when these problems must be faced. The world has been on the brink of war, which has been averted by a hair's breadth. The peoples everywhere, passionately desirous of peace, are calling out that such crises must not occur again; that there must be concerted action in the interests of peace. Soon, surely, the statesmen of Europe will come together to devise some general settlement. But it cannot be lasting if it ignores the economic issues; nor can it be effective unless it includes, on the economic side, the United States. In the matter of trade American interests and European interests are one.

The world today is a single economic unit—a unit which is now artificially split, but is none the less single, in that whatever damages or ameliorates one part damages or ameliorates the whole. The economic planning which has to be faced must rest on one sure foundation of doctrine—that economic prosperity or adversity in other countries means economic prosperity or adversity in one's own.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Worth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Both medical and government services should be charged for according to what they are worth, and not according to what the client or citizen is worth. A merchant wouldn't last one day if he charged according to his customer's bank account.

E. B. SWINNEY

Los Angeles, Calif.